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The Irish Free State Election

De Valera shows unexpected strength—Cosgrave government following reduced—Coalition may result

THE final results of the Irish Free State election held on June 9, reveal the unexpected strength of Fianna Fail, the party of De Valera, which elected 44 members to the Dail Eireann, out of a total of 153 seats. The government party, led by President Cosgrave, has 46 seats, or nine less than the combined strength of the other groups, excluding the De Valerites, who refuse to take the oath of allegiance, and will therefore not be able to take their seats in the Dail. The standing of the various parties or groups is as follows.

Government, exclusive of the	
Speaker	46
Fianna Fail	44
Labor	22
Independent	14
Farmers	11
National League	8
Sinn Fein	6
Independent Republican	1

The previous election took place in August, 1923, and the strength of the parties in October, 1925, was: Government 61; Anti-treaty 48; Independent 14; Farmer 15; Labor 14; Vacant 1. The government will therefore return to parliament with a considerably reduced following, and will be in the minority even with the anti-treatyites refusing to take their seats.

President Cosgrave's Statement

The situation has created an interesting, not to say a grave situation. On June 16, President Cosgrave issued a statement that he did not intend to form another government on the ground that his party would be in the minority in the Dail Eireann. As a consequence of the election Mr. Cosgrave's attitude is said to be, that seeing the president is elected by a majority of the Dail, and as his party is in the minority, he and his colleagues will be unable to form a government without usurping the rights of the majority which they have neither the power nor the wish to do. His statement is explained by the Free State parliamentary practice. The president of the executive council, following a general election or in the event of the death of the office-holder, is nominated by Dail Eireann, and his name then goes to the governor-general. The president in turn nominates the members of his cabinet and submits the names to the governor-general.

On June 22, the new session of the Dail opened, but predictions of sensational developments failed of fulfillment. It had been rumored that De Valera and his followers would appear before the clerk of the house, but would be refused admission because they had not taken the oath. The mob might then take a hand and provide a forced entrance. Everything proceeded quietly, however, and the Dail opened without the Fianna Fail being present. Michael Hays, the former speaker, was re-elected and the Dail then re-elected Mr. Cosgrave president.

By leaving the matter for the Dail to settle rather than by bargaining with minority groups for the support of his government, it is felt that President Cosgrave has greatly strengthened his position. In an emergency it is believed he can count on the Independent and Farmer vote, totalling 25. Support might also be forthcoming from the Labor group. Labor distrusts the government but it also distrusts the De Valerites. The Labor goal is a

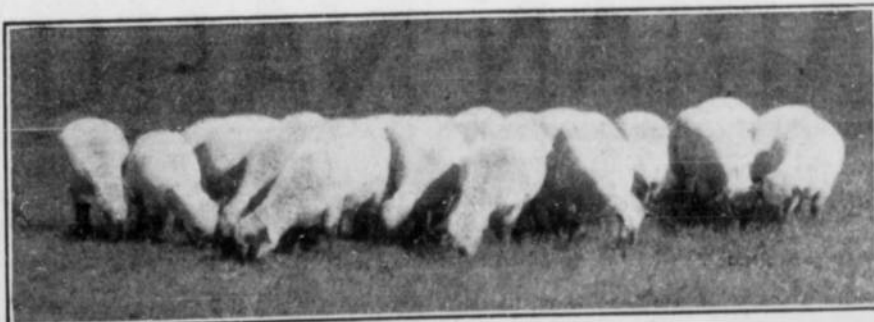
workers' republic looking forward to the day when, with Labor installed in the north and then in the south, partitions will be abolished and a republic established for the whole of Ireland. The National Leaguers or Redmondites, are definitely hostile to the government, but they number only eight. As a result of the action of Mr. Cosgrave in not asking for support of other groups by any bargaining beforehand, a movement was put under way to bring about a general request that he carry on. It may be that some form of coalition government will result.

Campaign Issues Confusing

During the election campaign the issues for the most part were confusing, due to the large number of groups and also to the number of Independent candidates, no two of whom stood for the same principles. Toward the end of the campaign however, the battle tended to settle around the old question of the Treaty. De Valera put up a vigorous fight and had ample finances. It is stated that he collected \$100,000 for the campaign during a trip to the United States. The campaign was likened by one English correspondent to an Irish stew which bubbled noisily at times but did not boil over.

As a result of the election one of the numerous political parties of the Free State, the Clan Eireann, was extinguished, and its founder, Prof. William Magennis, lost his seat in the Dail. Of 10 women candidates four were elected. One of the surprises of the election was the defeat of Mary MacSweeney, the Sinn Fein leader, and sister of Terrence MacSweeney, Lord Mayor of Cork, who died in gaol on a hunger strike during the Civil war. Among those elected was Countess Markievicz, of the Fianna Fail, who was sentenced to death in 1916 for assassinating a policeman. She was the first woman ever elected to the British House of Commons, but never took her seat.

By an act passed in 1920, the island was divided into South Ireland (26 counties) and North Ireland (six counties) under separate parliaments. The Ulster Unionists accepted the scheme and the northern parliament was duly elected on May 24, 1921, and opened by the King, in person, in the following June. The rest of Ireland however, having proclaimed a republic in January, 1919, refused to work the act. In December, 1921, a treaty was signed with the British government, which was embodied in the Irish Free State Agreement Act of 1922. Under the treaty a provisional government was constituted on January 16, 1922, to carry on for a period of 12 months. In September of that year the provisional parliament met as a constituent assembly to adopt the constitution of the Irish Free State. This was passed on October 25, and duly enacted by the Imperial parliament on December 4. On December 6, 1922, the constitution came into effect by Royal proclamation. Under the constitution all members of the Oireachtas, which includes the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, must take the oath of allegiance to the constitution and of fidelity to the King. This the Fianna Fail of De Valera refuses to do. For electing members to the Chamber of Deputies the franchise is extended by the constitution to all persons, not otherwise disqualified, over 21 years of age, and the elections are held under the system of proportional representation.



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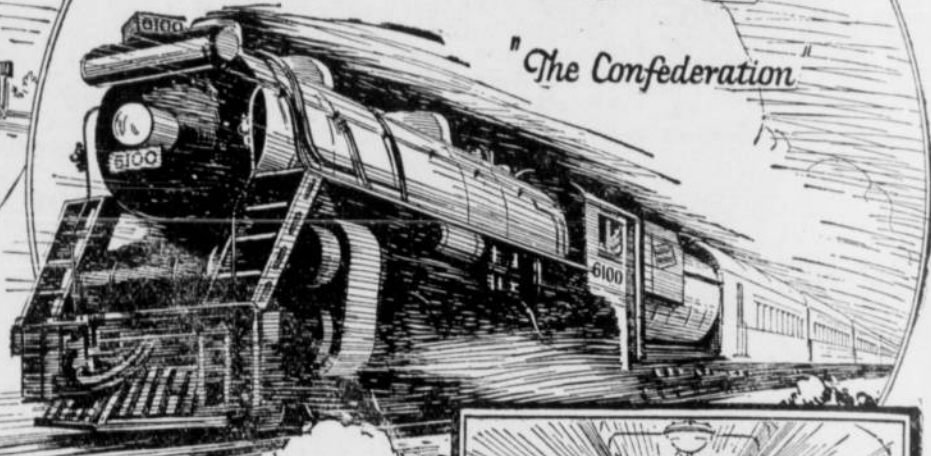
See Canada in Canada's Diamond Jubilee Year 1867-1927

1867



1927

"The Confederation"



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The development of Canada and the Canadian National Railways is interwoven closely. As one grew, so did the other, mutually dependent.

Before even the memorable year of Confederation, portions of the present day Canadian National had attracted world-wide attention to themselves and to the then-struggling young country. The construction of the original Victoria Bridge for the Grand Trunk Railway and its opening by the Prince of Wales in 1860, focussed the eyes of Nations on Canada as perhaps no preceding event had ever done.

Canada, being a land of vast distances, the railway was seen to be the key to her future expansion and prosperity. Indeed, the Grand Trunk Railway had long been the dominating factor in Canada's growth to date. It had opened up the then known parts of Ontario and Quebec to settlement and had tapped the country's resources from the International Boundary at Sarnia to Riviere du Loup.

In Confederation year, the dependence of national growth upon rail communication became even more strikingly evident, the construction of the Intercolonial Railway being insisted upon by the Maritime Provinces as a condition of entry into the Dominion.

Thus, within a single decade, Canadian National was linked with two of the greatest events in Canada's history, and helped make Confederation an accomplished fact.

Since then Canada and the Canadian National have developed hand in hand. Mile upon mile of new track was laid in Quebec

and Ontario; new towns and industries sprang into being, new lands were opened to cultivation. The sister country to our South was brought into intimate communication with us, commerce was stimulated, capital attracted, immigration fostered.

Then the west called and the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways opened up vast areas of fertile prairie to the settler; rich Pacific timber and mineral lands were made to yield their wealth; scenic wonderlands were made accessible; and a new route afforded to Canada's Pacific Coast. The Transcontinental Railway, from Winnipeg to Quebec, connected this great west with the eastern provinces.

Wherever it was needed, the railway appeared, a typical modern instance being that of the Rouyn Mining District, the development of which is made possible by Canadian National Service.

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Nipigon Lodge... Orient Bay, Ont.
Highland Inn... Algonquin Park, Ont.
Nominigan Camp... Algonquin Park, Ont.
Camp Minnesing... Algonquin Park, Ont.

ALL-YEAR HOTELS

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Prince Arthur... Port Arthur, Ont.
The Fort Garry... Winnipeg, Man.
Prince Edward... Brandon, Man.
The Macdonald... Edmonton, Alta.

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The Tie That Binds

Transportation systems play a vital part in the economic life of Canada

By Sir Henry W. Thornton, K. B. E., President Canadian National Railways

THE story of Canada's development, from the earliest days to the present, is closely linked with that of the development of transportation facilities within the Dominion as we know it today. The Fathers of Confederation, in their meetings which led to the formation of the Dominion of Canada, the Diamond Jubilee of which we are this year celebrating, were faced with a great problem—that of providing some means of linking together the vast areas of territory. Canada, in pre-Confederation days, was "a country of magnificent distances," her vast resources yet largely undiscovered and certainly undeveloped, but fortunately her people were of the true adventurous, pioneering stock, imbued with a will to succeed which made possible the growth of their country to the stage now reached. That this growth will continue is, I think, without question, and while we may cast a backward glance over the years since Confederation, to see what we have already accomplished, it is of the immediate present and of the future that the average Canadian is thinking today.

Long before Confederation became an accomplished fact, the need of transportation systems linking the far-flung settlements was realized. A chronicler of "The Household Brigade"—the Guards who, in 1863, formed part of the British garrison in Canada—wrote of the need of a united legislature in order that the interests of the various sections of the colonies of that day might be safeguarded, and added: "This consideration, however, so necessary to their safety and development, and so ardently desired by them all, can alone be obtained through the instrumentality of a great colonial highway. It will scarcely be credited that it is easier for persons living at Halifax to proceed to England than to go to Quebec at this season; and that the inhabitants of Nova Scotia and Canada know less of each other and their neighboring provinces than they do of England and the English."

This year we Canadians are celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation—the unifying of the legislature of the colonies of which the chronicler of 1863 wrote—and looking about us we can see, on all sides, developments which have far surpassed even the most optimistic visions that he and his contemporaries could have entertained.

Canada remains a "country of magnificent distances" but those distances today are bridged by transportation systems which have made possible closer union between the peoples of the different provinces. No longer is it an arduous and dangerous task for the resident of Eastern Canada to reach the great fertile plains of the prairie provinces; no longer are the Rocky Mountains an insurmountable barrier between those great central plains and British Columbia.

Instead, to cross Canada, from Halifax to Vancouver, is but a matter of a few days' comfortable and even

luxurious journey, while the products of the soil, the forests, mines or fisheries of one province, are delivered to the people in other parts of the Dominion and in other countries, rapidly and with ease. These facilities of transportation and of communication have made possible the Canada of today, for it has been truly said that the railways are the arteries through which flow the life-blood of development of any country. Canada, with her wealth of resources, coupled with the determination to succeed on the part of her people, which has been an outstanding Canadian characteristic since the days of the earliest pioneers, will continue to go forward among the nations of the world.

Men of Vision

Probably no one realizes more than the resident of the western provinces the important part which the railways have played in making possible the present development of Canada. The pioneer homesteader, who went in to his land ahead of railway facilities, and watched the progress of the lines of transport as they moved slowly toward his district, hailed the advent of the railway with joy, knowing that it meant the provision of an outlet through which his products could reach their market.



Sir Henry W. Thornton

As the development of railway facilities solved his great problem of marketing products, so also did it solve the problem of carrying to market the products of the forest, the mine and the fisheries.

The engineers who laid out the routes for the transcontinental systems which now span Canada "from sea to sea," were men of vision and of determination. Their task of finding a pathway for the bands of steel which were to link Canada more closely together, from Eastern Canada to the prairie provinces and thence across the Rockies to British Columbia was no easy one. Nor was it any lighter task for the men who followed them; the men who actually built those lines over which we now travel or ship our goods with scarcely a thought for the men who provided these means of transportation. But it is on the foundation of their work that we are building today and on which we must continue to build in the future.

Interesting Early History

The early history of railways in Canada is a subject of great interest to the student of Canadian development. There were, at the beginning, many conflicting elements to be considered. There were differences between those elements, yet it must be admitted that the men who first undertook the task of provid-

ing transportation facilities in Canada built well. The results of their work—the first lines constructed—are now part of the Canadian National system. At Confederation there were but 2,278 miles of railway built, and while those initial roads may not have proven gold mines for the builders or for those who provided funds that they might be built, they have proven their worth in linking together those parts of Canada which they served, and in making possible the building of other lines with which they were eventually merged into one great transportation system, the Canadian National, serving all of the nine provinces.

Railway building in Canada commenced in 1836, and by 1852 a total of 159 miles had been constructed. This period of Canada's railway history has frequently been termed the experimental stage, and following this came a period of speculative railway building. During this period the foundations of the Grand Trunk system, Canada's pioneer railway line, were enlarged and strengthened. This system was later to become an important part of the present Canadian National Railways, with their 22,681 miles of line, of which 20,798 are operated within the Dominion. This mileage places the Canadian National at the head of all railway systems on the American continent and in the British Empire.

Development of the Grand Trunk

The charter of the Grand Trunk was granted in 1852, and following this there came a period of rapid development of those portions served by it. The first modern census, taken in 1851, showed a population for the maritime provinces, Upper and Lower Canadas, of 2,384,919, and in the census of 10 years later, a gain of 32.26 per cent. was shown. The first section of the line, between Montreal and Toronto, was completed in 1855, and in 1856, the first passenger train between these two cities was operated. By 1860, the Grand Trunk had become the most important railway line in Canada, with 850 miles in operation.

To deal at any length with the development of this and the other railway systems would be an immense task. There are 91 companies comprised in the Canadian National system, and while each of these has some interesting chapter in its history, to recount these chapters and incidents would be impossible.

From the building of the first portage railroad, the Champlain and St. Lawrence, between Laprairie and St. John's, Quebec, with but 16 miles of track, and the present-day operation of the Canadian National system, the story of railway development is closely linked with that of the development of Canada as a Dominion. The vast, rich mineralized sections of northern Canada could not have been adequately developed were it not for transportation and communication services. The fertile plains of what are now the prosperous provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and

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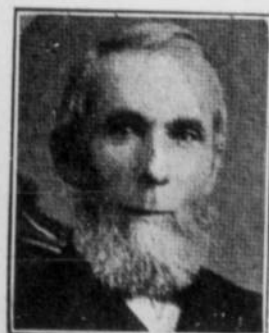
Lord Durham

IN recent years there has been much talk of the necessity of developing a national consciousness in Canada that she might take her rightful place among the nations of the world upon a footing of equality with them. The Canadian clubs have received a new lease of life through the interest they have developed in Canadian affairs; it has been the policy of such organizations as the Native Sons of Canada to foster a distinctly Canadian national spirit; the Canadian League with its organization of groups of men of different views has felt the need of such a force to counteract the feeling of sectionalism that arises from time to time. There is a growing nationalistic sentiment in various sections of Canada.

This is not a new development in Canadian history nor is it revolutionary in its character. At the time of Confederation 60 years ago there was similar talk and similar organizations and movements came to life. The need of a strong national spirit was stressed by such persons as John A. Macdonald and George E. Cartier. It was their expressed hope that Canada should eventually become the fourth nation of the world.

Confederation came to Canada not as the result of deliberate planning nor as the realization of an idealist's dream, but as the practical solution of existing problems. It appealed to Upper and Lower Canada as an avenue of escape from a political deadlock, as the only way out of what was fast becoming an intolerable political situation. In the maritime provinces it grew mainly out of the economic situation and the desire to be rid of hampering inter-provincial economic barriers.

The idea of uniting the British provinces of North America was not new. The model of the American States was constantly at hand. The suggestion of union was mooted almost 80 years before it was accomplished, by William Smith, once Chief Justice of Canada. This was in 1789, when the terms of the Constitutional Act of 1791 were being considered. From time to time thereafter the question came to the fore, but discussion of it was largely academic.



Alexander McKenzie

In one sense Lord Durham may be considered as the father of Confederation, although he would have disowned the child that was actually brought into being, for he had no intention of creating a confederation upon the basis

The Birth of a Nation

Out of a group of struggling colonies, with their difficulties and differences, the hand of destiny shaped the Dominion of Canada

By J. T. THORSON, M.P.

that now exists. After the Rebellions of 1837 and 1838 in Upper and Lower Canada, Lord Durham was sent out to study the political situation. Prior to his arrival in Canada he favored the idea of a federal union of all the British colonies, but after a longer study of the situation he changed his mind. He felt that it was essential to fuse Upper and Lower Canada under one legislature if there was ever to be unity in Canada. He expressed the view that tranquility could be restored only by subjecting Lower Canada to the vigorous rule of an English majority.

Lord Durham had hopes that the French element might be gradually absorbed by such a process. He therefore recommended immediate legislation by the Imperial parliament, restoring the union of Upper and Lower Canada under one legislature and reconstructing them as one province. He also recommended, however, that the legislation should contain provisions by which any or all of the North American colonies might on the application of the legislature, be, with the consent of the two Canadas or their united legislature, admitted into the union on such terms as might be agreed upon between them.

The Act of Union of 1841 was passed, Upper and Lower Canada were united in the province of Canada and the seed of Confederation sprouted from the discontent that resulted from union.

Responsible government came some years later. It was a great advance but it was not a panacea. The history of Canada from 1841 up to the pre-confederation period is filled with acrimonious political controversy and constant strife. The two provinces were given equal representation in the joint legislature, but with the growth of population in Upper Canada came the demand for representation by population.

The annexation movement of 1849 was an effort to escape from the constitutional difficulty. Administration after administration came into office and was defeated. Upper Canada complained of the injustice of inadequate representation and fretted under what they considered French domination. It had 400,000 people more than Lower Canada, it paid three-fourths of the taxes yet Lower Canada had an equal voice with it in the matter of expenditures.

After the annexation manifesto of 1849, which was widely signed, and for the purpose of defeating any annexation movement an organization known as the British American League came into being, its object being to maintain the British connection. In convention assembled at Toronto, it passed a resolution favoring federation of the North American British Colonies. The legislative union of 1841 was breaking down and some solution was urgently necessary.

The first mention of Confederation in Canadian legislature was made in 1858, by A. T. Galt, who moved a resolution in favor of it. No vote was taken upon the question; if it had been voted upon it would undoubtedly have been defeated. Galt succeeded, however, in

inducing the Cartier-Macdonald government of which he was a member to send a mission to England to discuss the question with the Imperial authorities. He was a member of that mission. Although nothing came of it, Galt succeeded in convincing the other political leaders of the day and converting them to his point of view; the intensity of the constitutional difficulty became so great that the government finally decided to work for the dissolution of the union and constitute in its place a federal union with autonomy for Upper and Lower Canada in local affairs. Brown, Macdonald and Cartier were brought together and Galt became minister of finance.

In the meantime the question was being discussed in the maritime provinces, but from a totally different viewpoint. Here there was no deadlock to escape from. The provinces were reasonably prosperous and desired to become more so. Customs barriers were irksome to trade and the movement to unite the maritime provinces was based upon economic grounds and upon the need for greater national defence. The subject had been discussed in the Nova Scotia legislature in 1854, and it had been advocated by Howe.

The first official action was taken in 1861, when a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting the lieutenant-governor to communicate with the colonial secretary and the other provinces to ascertain their views. In 1864 the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island passed resolutions authorizing the appointment of delegates to a conference to discuss a legislative union of these three provinces. The discussion of these resolutions in the maritime legislatures showed a strong feeling of dissatisfaction at the proposal for a legislative union but it was arranged that a conference should be held at Charlottetown.

This gave an opening to Canada and an impetus to the movement there. The Canadian government under Brown asked permission to send delegates to the conference and this was accorded. The conference met at Charlottetown, September 1, 1864. The Canadian delegates had not been empowered to consider the question of legislative union and were therefore present informally. The conference lasted a week. No report of the proceedings has ever been issued and the discussion took place behind closed doors, but there was a general feeling that while a legislative union was out of the question even for the maritime provinces a union upon a larger scale than that intended by the maritimes might be effected.

In order that the feasibility of such a union might be considered in detail the Canadian ministers proposed that a further conference should be held at Quebec and this was arranged for October, 1864. After the Charlottetown conference the delegates visited Halifax and St. John. The Canadian ministers who were particularly anxious that a federal union should take place urged its advantages to the maritimes and painted a glowing picture of the pros-

perity that would result. The inter-colonial railway would be built as a national undertaking; Canada would be connected with the maritimes and open to them; the ocean ports would become the gateway to Canada and a tremendous boom in shipping would result.

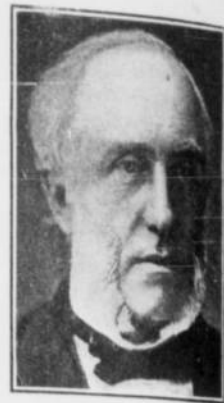
The Quebec conference met as arranged with delegates from Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, and a basis was arrived at for the Confederation that was to come. The idea of legislative union was definitely abandoned in favor of the principle of local autonomy. In fact it is certain that no basis of union would have been reached at all if it had been attempted to merge all the provinces into one legislation. The maritime provinces had enjoyed autonomy and would not abandon it to the larger province of Canada whose political record was not too assuring; Lower Canada would not entrust its special rights and liberties to the larger and wealthier English Upper Canada.

In 1865, the matter came up for discussion in the various colonial legislatures. The Confederation debates of the Canadian parliament in the session of 1865 are intensely interesting. John A. Macdonald, attorney-general for Upper Canada, who had been opposed to the scheme in the past or, at best, a lukewarm adherent, was now its strong supporter. George E. Cartier, attorney-general for Lower Canada was equally vigorous. A. T. Galt, minister of finance, had never wavered in his views and was convincing in his economic arguments. D'Arcy McGee, one of the greatest orators Canada has ever known was enthusiastic in his advocacy.

George Brown, president of the council, brought his keen mind to bear upon the question. His contribution to the debate is perhaps the outstanding one in the frankness of his analysis of the merits of the scheme. First of all he saw an escape for Upper Canada from the deadlock of the union of 1841. It would remedy the financial injustice under which it felt it was suffering and it would give Upper Canada control over its own affairs. From the wider point of view he urged its advantages and placed them clearly before parliament; the colonies would become a powerful nation instead of being unimportant separate communities and they would become a great maritime state; there would be a tremendous flood of immigration as a result of the union; Canada would have free trade with the maritime provinces and their markets would be open to her; she could face without fear the prospect of the abrogation by the

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George Brown



Sir George Etienne Cartier



Sir Wilfrid Laurier



Sir John A. Macdonald

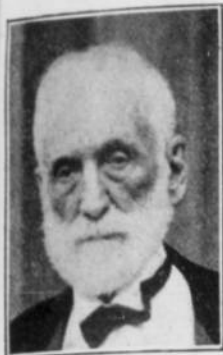


Sir John Abbott

The Fathers of Confederation

Some personal recollections from the pen of

J. LAMBERT PAYNE



Sir Mackenzie Bowell

BEHIND every great national or local movement there is invariably the human factor and the human impulse; and so it was with Confederation.

We have learned to speak of "the Fathers of Confederation"; but we have never been able to identify any one man as having been peculiarly the originator of the union idea. There was no one man. Instead, there were many men. For decades anterior to the Charlottetown conference of 1864, the matter had been discussed, both in what was then called Canada and in the maritime provinces. The very situation of scattered colonies, having a common centre, suggested the expediency of coming together. Yet there were difficulties in the way, and that was why the final decision to unite had to be approached by a series of round table talks.

The Big Fellows

No one can read the history of Confederation without four men being clearly identified as leaders. They were John A. Macdonald, Dr. Charles Tupper, Samuel Leonard Tilley and George Brown. These stalwarts swayed the conferences; and it was my privilege to know every one of them with considerable intimacy. With George Brown my direct contacts were few and casual; but I nevertheless can say that I knew him quite well. As for Sir John Macdonald, I was on close terms with him from 1877 down to his death in June, 1891. I knew Sir Charles Tupper for a still longer term of years, and was his private secretary during the period he was prime minister. I first met Sir Leonard Tilley in 1880, and as a newspaper reporter, as well as a member of the Parliamentary Press Gallery, came into the most friendly relations with him.

From my knowledge of these big men it is not difficult for me to understand the varied influences which they brought to bear on the conferences at Charlottetown, Quebec and London; for they were all cast in widely different moulds, and each would go about the business in his own way.

While Sir John Macdonald would be effective in debate, although never rising to heights of brilliancy or emotional oratory, his reliance would be instinctively on personal contact with delegates. His strength lay in that quarter; for he had in a very high degree that quality which is popularly spoken of as magnetism. He had a personality quite unique, and it drew some men to him and repelled others. But, summing up all his gifts, that one was the most potent

which enabled him to win by the purely personal touch. We must all have been impressed by the endowment of some men with that subtle power. Yet, behind that magnetic force, Sir John had a shrewd brain and a prescience that was exceptional. In other words, he was a born leader and a really big man.

Sir Charles Tupper was the orator and the forensic figure of the conferences. He was essentially a platform man, and the keynote of all that he had to say was optimism. His was a sanguine temperament, which made light of obstacles and painted pretty pictures of the future—if the people did but follow him. He dealt in big figures, even if he had to add on a few hundred thousand to produce the more euphonious million, and in swelling periods. Every utterance radiated confidence in himself and in his policy. If met by opposition, he beat it down by sheer force of assertion; and he was then at his best. He was not called "the War Horse of Cumberland" for feeble reasons; for he was a fighter, loved to be, and looked it. Yet, as I came to know him, he was a man of the kindest instincts, loyal to his friends, and considerate in every way.

Sir Leonard Tilley and Hon. George Brown were as unlike as men could well be. The former, from down by the sea, was all gentleness and toleration, a lovable and winsome personality, who treated even a bitter opponent in a kindly way. The latter, although a great and able editor, was harsh and uncompromising. He did not try to convert those who differed from him.

His plan was to destroy them by the withering force of his scorn. Tilley made men love him. Brown won respect; but it was respect mixed with fear. At the Confederation conferences he contributed a mass of arguments based on economic facts; yet he is remembered only for his logic.

I knew seven other Fathers of Confederation—Sir A. T. Galt, Sir Alexander Campbell, Hon. William Macdougall,

Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Oliver Mowat, Hon. W. A. Henry and Hon. Peter Mitchell. Some of these I came to know intimately. But only two of them cut any considerable figure in the later life of the Dominion. I allude to Sir Oliver Mowat and Sir Hector Langevin. My acquaintance with Sir Oliver was more indirect than personal, although I saw much of him and heard him speak frequently; but with Sir Hector I was on a familiar footing for five years. I could almost have touched his head from where I sat in the Press Gallery when, on that fateful day in 1891, he bowed himself out of parliament a crushed and humiliated man. Few men ever saw him afterward; yet he had been Sir John Macdonald's lieutenant and a big factor in the political life of Canada.

When I look at Harris' picture of the Fathers of Confederation, I am reminded of the 12 apostles—so few of them were ever heard of afterward. It is quite obvious, however, that all the advocates of colonial union could not be delegates to the conference; and some of the stay-at-homes came to be big men in the public life of the new Dominion. I therefore propose in this short sketch to say something about the men who were in the background, and did not receive patriarchal honors. Many of them, if not all, I knew. The first three to come to mind are Hon. Alexander Macdonald, Hon. Edward Blake and Sir Richard Cartwright.

When I went to Ottawa in 1885, MacKenzie was leader of the Opposition, although only nominally so; for he had just suffered a stroke of paralysis, which affected both his voice and his limbs. Yet he was regularly in his place, and occasionally spoke in a shaky and feeble voice. I had first heard him in Aylmer, Ontario, at a big Grit picnic; and he was then at his best. He always impressed me as a keen debater, who relied on the logic of his facts rather than any appeal to sentiment. He was too much a Scotch-

man to show feeling. In his speeches, as in his personal relations, he was stern and blunt. He went straight to the core of the matter in hand, and spoke his mind.

When a deputation had come to MacKenzie in the days when he was prime minister and also minister of public works, seeking a wharf or something of that nature, he listened only to the first speaker, and then said: "You needn't waste any more of your time or mine. Go away home. You'll get nothing here." That was like him to the end. I remember seeing him one afternoon in the lobby of parliament vainly struggling to get on his overcoat. A fellow-member, noticing his difficulty, gave him a helping hand and got the coat up over his shoulders. MacKenzie glared at him, and, in a high querrulous voice, said: "Perhaps you would be good enough to mind your own business, and give your help when it is asked." Pride and sense of self-containment were still strong in the feeble old man.

Cartwright was an abler man than MacKenzie; but he had the same fault of brusqueness. I doubt if our Canadian parliament had ever had a man in it who could speak in such faultless English. His diction was all but perfect. Yet, while he may have been admired for his great ability, and undoubtedly held the respect of even his opponents, I never heard anyone speak in affectionate terms of him. He never wooed. He preferred to wound. I have heard him speak possibly 500 times, and I cannot remember a single instance in which he did not use stinging words—words that were meant to hurt. He was a master of vituperation.

Not long before Sir Richard's disappearance from public life he addressed the Young Liberal Club in Toronto. "You have had quite recently in this city," he said, "the honor of a visit from no less a distinguished politician than my right honorable friend, Sir George Foster, who sought to prove by a system of percentages that Canada is in a state of abounding prosperity. Sir, by precisely the same process, I could as readily prove that Sir John Macdonald was an honest man, and Sir Charles Tupper, a truthful one." He never compromised. He looked upon the Tory leaders as scoundrels.

Hon. Edward Blake is regarded as having had the best brain Canada has ever produced. Possibly he had. No one knows. I never exchanged words with him in my life, although I reported him scores of times, both at Ottawa and elsewhere.

Turn to Page 29



Arthur Meighen



Sir Chas. Tupper



Sir John Thompson

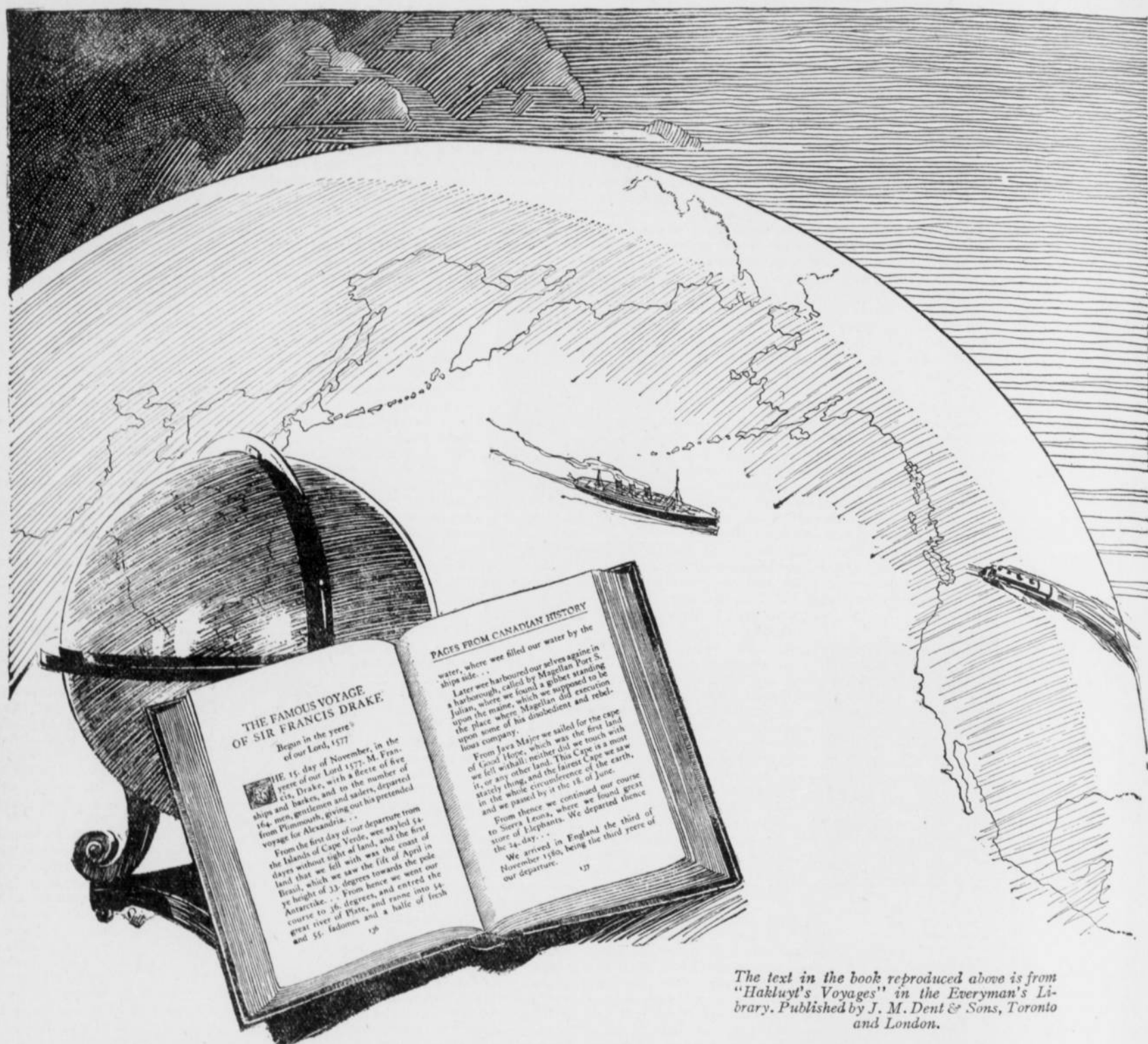


Sir Robert L. Borden



The parliament building at Ottawa. Inserts: Left, Hugh Guthrie, Leader of the Conservative opposition; centre, Lord Willingdon, Governor-general; right, Premier W. L. Mackenzie King.

1867 • DIAMOND JUBILEE SERIES • 1927



The text in the book reproduced above is from
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 brary. Published by J. M. Dent & Sons, Toronto
 and London.

WITH all their faith and all their foresight, the Fathers of Confederation cannot have even imagined, sixty years ago, the world influence that their new-made country was destined to exert in the twentieth century.

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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

Associate Editors:

R. D. COLQUETTE, P. M. ABEL, AMY J. ROE

Artist: ARCH. DALE

VOL. XX WINNIPEG, JULY 1, 1927 No. 13

Canada's Jubilee

Today Canada is celebrating her sixtieth birthday. The jubilee of Confederation is being commemorated from coast to coast, and our history and possibilities are being expounded from countless platforms. It is fitting that a young and vigorous country should set apart a special occasion on which its national ideals and aspirations can be brought with special force to the attention of its citizens and when all the people, regardless of political, religious or sectional differences, can get together on the common ground of patriotic devotion to their country. The development of a true Canadian spirit, which has made such progress in recent years, will be further stimulated by the jubilee celebrations.

Confederation is the outstanding landmark in Canadian history. From the union of the four provinces in 1867 dates the steady growth toward nationality within the family of the British Commonwealth of Nations. It is hard to realize today the profound uncertainty which existed prior to Confederation with regard to the destiny of the northern half of this continent. With the signing of the Confederation pact, the aspirations of the Canadian people were definitely directed toward the foundation of a great country stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, remaining true to its affiliation within the empire but working out its own national destiny on the principles of unity and freedom. Since Confederation, and particularly in the last quarter of a century great material and social progress has been made. All that has been accomplished, however, is but the foundation on which the superstructure of the Canadian nation shall be erected.

There is every ground for encouragement with regard to the future development of Canada. Perhaps no country in the world has a richer heritage in the variety and the wealth of its natural resources. The first of its resources to be developed was its fisheries, but the industry is still an important factor with an annual output of close to \$45,000,000. The pulp and paper industry, a comparatively recent development on a large scale, is now the largest manufacturing industry in Canada. The developed water power of the country now exceeds 5,000,000 horse power, yet this is a bare 12 per cent. of the surveyed sites, while numberless waterfalls of the north country remain to be explored. The mineral resources of the country to all practical purposes are illimitable. The coal resources of Canada are estimated at one and one-half trillion tons and the great pre-Cambrian shield of mineral-bearing rock, which covers the greater part of the north country, is perhaps the greatest storehouse of the precious metals known to mankind. Important as Canadian agriculture has become as a factor in the world's food supply it is still in its infancy. Of 350,000,000 acres estimated as suitable for agriculture only about 140,000,000 are now included in farms and of this scarcely one-half is now in cultivated crops. There is every reason for the belief that the demand for the products of these great natural

resources will continue to increase and that a period of rapid expansion in the basic industries of the country awaits us. Following such development will come the natural expansion of the secondary industries with employment for greater and greater numbers of people and constantly rising standards of material and social welfare.

The Council of Agriculture

Some weeks ago M. N. Campbell, M.P. for Mackenzie, Saskatchewan, in a newspaper interview, explained that the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, declined to accept membership in the Council of Agriculture while the United Grain Growers Limited was a member of that body. "It would be about as logical," stated Mr. Campbell, "to have the Manufacturers' Association sit on the council and pay the operating expenses. He who pays the piper of course has the right to call the tune. The hands of the council are tied when they accept donations from the U.G.G. and only after the council is fundamentally reorganized will the Saskatchewan section return to the fold."

As Mr. Campbell's statement has been broadcast over the prairies it is well that the members of the various farmers' organizations should know the facts as they were placed before the last meeting of the Council of Agriculture in April.

The United Grain Growers Limited is the oldest of the farmers' commercial organizations on the prairies, having been established in 1906. The farmers' educational associations were established in all three provinces a few years earlier and it was through their efforts that the United Grain Growers came into existence. After a few years of successful operation, when the United Grain Growers began to earn substantial profits its Board of Directors and its shareholders felt their obligation to assist in the whole rural educational program being carried on by the associations. They believed that the farmers' educational organizations and the business organizations were inter-related and inter-dependent and if the right spirit of co-operation prevailed they could be of great mutual assistance to each other. With that in view the shareholders of the company in annual meeting authorized the Board of Directors to give financial assistance to the various associations. Under that authorization the United Grain Growers, since 1910, has given to the United Farmers of Manitoba \$43,565.65; to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association \$9,700; to the United Farmers of Alberta \$55,830.10 and to the Council of Agriculture \$91,429.24 making a total of more than \$200,000. The assistance to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was less than to the others because the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company in later years assisted this association in the place of the United Grain Growers.

In the light of these facts the members of the various farmers' organizations should consider whether the United Grain Growers in thus co-operating with and assisting the various educational organizations that were struggling to improve conditions, was really doing anything very wrong or was an enemy of the organized farmers' movement. Mr. Campbell suggests that he who pays the piper has the right to call the tune and that the hands of the Council of Agriculture are tied because of the financial assistance given by United Grain Growers. Does he or any one else suggest that the United Grain Growers has dictated to and dominated the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta since 1910? The absurdity of such a claim is apparent at once. It is equally absurd in regard to the Council of Agriculture as has been testified scores of

times by members of the council from all three provinces.

If there is to be criticism of the United Grain Growers it should be upon a higher plane and of a more constructive nature. It was in no small measure due to the financial assistance freely given by the United Grain Growers that the associations and the Council of Agriculture have been able to accomplish so much on behalf of the prairie farmers. It was entirely due to the foundation work of the associations and the council and the farmers' companies that the wheat pools were made possible. Furthermore The United Grain Growers extended financial assistance to the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta wheat pools by substantial loans during their organization period and the officials of each of the pools have expressed their appreciation of the assistance given.

There is no example on record in this or any other country where a farmers' company has assisted sister organizations so consistently and so generously as has the United Grain Growers Limited for the past 15 years. And this assistance has been given for no other purpose than as an aid in improving agricultural conditions in these provinces. The farmers of Western Canada are to be congratulated that in the time of need they had in the United Grain Growers an organization with the necessary financial resources and with shareholders and directors ready and willing to assist so freely the cause of agriculture.

No organization whatever can dominate nor dictate to the Council of Agriculture. It is a conference purely and simply through which the executive officers of the associations get together to make common effort in a common cause. Through the efforts of the Council of Agriculture much legislation at Ottawa has been modified in justice to western farmers and considerable new legislation has been placed on the statute books. The splendid work of the Council of Agriculture is due to the fact that it is composed of the officers of the different associations and has the support of these organizations in the different provinces.

The representatives of the United Grain Growers have stated to the Council of Agriculture on different occasions that if their presence is in any way a handicap to the work of the council they would gladly withdraw from membership. On the other hand the United Farmers of Alberta, the United Farmers of Manitoba and the United Farmers of Ontario who originally invited the United Grain Growers into membership have expressed themselves as desirous that the United Grain Growers should retain its membership in the council.

The work that the council has done in the past is only an indication of what it can do for organized agriculture in the future and its influence will be greatly strengthened when Saskatchewan is again represented on the council. It would strengthen the council also if the three provincial wheat pools were to come into membership and their leading officers attend the council meetings. The advice of such men would assist the council and the financial support of the pools would make the work of the council more effective. A further valuable addition to the council would be the editors of the various journals owned and controlled by the various wheat pools and farmers' associations.

The Council of Agriculture cannot escape criticism. No organization that is accomplishing anything worth while ever escapes criticism. But today the Council of Agriculture is needed by western farmers more than ever in the past and its work should be carried on steadily and consistently and it should receive widespread support from farmers throughout all Canada.

Representative Government

In giving evidence before the Royal Customs Commission, at Montreal, on June 14, James G. Lawrence, secretary-treasurer of the Consolidated Distilleries, of Montreal, declared under oath that his company, in the period from June, 1923, to December, 1926, had made contributions to the Liberal and Conservative parties of more than \$380,000.

Evidence brought out before the same Royal Commission in Vancouver a few months ago showed that liquor manufacturers and dealers on the coast had contributed to both the Liberal and Conservative parties more than \$100,000.

Evidence given before the parliamentary committee enquiring into the customs scandal during the last session of parliament showed that one big distiller in Ontario had made contributions to both political parties, but no amount was stated.

As we read the reported evidence there has been no special effort during the course of the customs enquiry to find out how many distillers, brewers, exporters and bootleggers contributed to the campaign funds of the Liberal and Conservative parties, nor the total amount of such contributions. The cases in question, where the evidence is indisputable, show contributions of approximately

half a million dollars from two concerns. It may be reasonably assumed that the campaign fund managers were equally busy taking contributions from all the other liquor interests and that they must have gathered in at least \$2,000,000.

What does all this mean to the people of Canada? In the ordinary course of the election campaign waged by the Liberal and Conservative parties this liquor money would be shipped out by the campaign managers to pay the election expenses of Liberal and Conservative candidates in different parts of Canada. Many candidates undoubtedly had the larger party if not their entire expenses paid by their central party fund—contributions by the liquor manufacturers, bootleggers, etc. When elected by the central funds the member would in degree be under the influence of the party managers.

Why was this money donated to the two old parties by the liquor interests? There could be but one of two reasons. Either the liquor interests wanted to violate the law or perhaps continue to violate the law without being brought to justice, or they wanted some easing of the legislation and regulations which would enable them to make more money. In either event their plan was to "grease the palms" of both the Liberal and

Conservative parties, knowing that one or the other of them would constitute the government of Canada. They would thus be sure of having in power a government under obligation to the people who financed their election campaign.

Under these circumstances, to what extent does the government represent the people and to what extent does the government represent the liquor interests. And of course the same questions apply to the Conservative party. Is it any wonder that we have on our hands a liquor scandal?

If there is going to be any thorough investigation of this campaign fund scandal or any legislation providing for publicity for campaign funds it will only be brought about through the work of the western members and others not connected with the two old parties. Undoubtedly the Liberal and Conservative parties will make every effort to stifle investigation and in this they will be in hearty agreement as both are tarred with the same stick. There is a clear, plain duty ahead of the independent members, Progressives, U.F.A., Labor, U.F.O., etc., to let the searchlight in on this shameful situation. Campaign fund contributions and their sources should be known fully by the people of Canada both before and after elections.



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Within the shelter of the tree belt Mr. Treece is trying out bush and tree fruits.

W. D. Treece's Trees

They shelter the house and an experimental fruit garden

Three-year old lilac in bloom

W. D. TREECE, of Purple Springs, Alberta, is chiefly known as a champion corn grower. Twice he has carried off the provincial championship in the corn classes. But those who have visited his farm know that his attention has not been exclusively directed to growing this great grain and fodder crop which promises to do much for southern Alberta. For ten years before he started to grow corn he was giving close attention to bringing on the shelter belt which surrounds his home. His trees and the garden they enclose are the pride of the owner and a delight to the eye of the visitor.

The first trees were planted back in 1912 and 1913. They included native cottonwood, poplar, willow, maple, ash and caragana. The poplars are now from 25 to 30 feet high and the willows about the same. The trees were all secured from the forestry station at Indian Head and were cultivated between the rows until 1915, to conserve moisture and keep down the grass. Since then Mr. Treece has done some strawing. He has found that the straw will keep down the grass in summer but doubts the wisdom of putting on straw for the winter as he believes it killed out some of his trees.

The native cottonwood, he has found, is the strongest and most persistent grower under his conditions. Poplar and maple have been the first trees to die. The caragana will stand a lot of rough usage and he now has them up to 12 feet high.

"What is the chief thing to look after in growing a shelter belt?" I asked him, as we sat in the shade one morning early in June after looking over the plantation.

"The main consideration, after getting the trees properly planted, is to keep the ground around them free from grass and weeds," he replied. "The grass should not be allowed to grow within ten feet of the outside row of trees. Grass and weeds take moisture and the trees need all the moisture they can get under dry farming conditions in this part of the country. Where the trees in this plantation are beside the cultivated garden they are, as you can see, twice as high as where the sod

comes up close around them. The best way to control weeds and grass when the plantation is young is by thorough cultivation. I have tried straw and it has helped some but it has also killed some of the trees."

The shelter belt has now, of course, got to the stage where it requires but little attention. There is a nice forest floor, covered with leaves and twigs, under most of it and once that is established and a good thick shade provided, grass and weeds do not flourish.

Fruits and Flowers

Back of the house Mr. Treece has an enclosed garden in which he is carrying on experiments with fruits and flowers. The upper illustration gives a view of it and the inset shows a lilac secured three years ago from W. J. Boughen, the Manitoba nurseryman. Some five years ago he planted out some apple and cherry trees and they showed good bloom this spring. Plum trees are also being tried out; ten out of 14 of them have lived and carried bloom this year. A few Hungarian grape vines have come through and carry promise of some fruit this year.

With strawberries Mr. Treece has not had much success. They require plenty of moisture and though they did fairly well for a couple of years they had to compete with the trees for moisture and have killed out. It is a different story with currants and gooseberries. Bushes planted out 12 years ago have proved to be hardy and prolific and give a good yield of fruit every year.

Some idea of the distance to which a tree will send its roots in search of moisture is gained from the fact that over the entire area of the garden suckers are coming up between the fruit trees. The Treece place is in the dry belt and the soil on which his plantation is growing is quite light. For ten out of the 15 years in which his trees have been growing the average rainfall has been low even for that section of the country. Yet the success that has attended his efforts at beautifying and protecting his farm home is beyond question. Each year he is gaining experience in the production of fruit of various kinds for home requirements. The time is coming when this country will realize the debt it owes to the men who are pioneering the way in a line of work which means so much in the development of real farm homes on the plains which were left largely treeless and fruitless by nature.—R. D. C.



The Treece home at Purple Springs, Alberta and its protecting shelter belt.

Retiring the Debt

A PROGRAM of debt retirement for Canada was presented by President R. A. Daly, of the Investment Bankers' Association of Canada, at the annual meeting of that body. The country's net debt, he pointed out, reached a maximum in 1923, of \$2,453,000,000. It now stands at about \$2,364,000,000, showing a total reduction in four years of \$89,000,000. This represents a reduction of 3.6 per cent. of the debt at its peak in 1923. In the same four years the United States has reduced its debt 15 per cent. and Great Britain 2.6 per cent.

Taking the rate of reduction in Canada as indicating about what the country could maintain, Mr. Daly has worked out a plan of retirement showing how a sinking fund of \$23,447,000 per annum, together with the interest on the bonds redeemed, would retire the whole of the outstanding debt of the Dominion in 40 years. The following table shows in the first column, what the saving in interest would be each year; the second the total reduction in each year, including principal and interest, and the third column the balance of the outstanding net debt each year. It is understood that the amount applied to reduction of principal would be \$23,447,000 each year except the last, 1967, in which year a remaining amount of \$22,989,000 would be sufficient to complete the retirement.

A 40-Year Program

Year	Through Saving of Interest	Total	Balance of Outstanding Net Debt
1927	\$	\$	\$2,364,000,000
1928	997,000	23,447,000	2,340,552,000
1929	2,035,000	24,482,000	2,316,108,000
1930	3,118,000	26,565,000	2,290,626,000
1931	4,247,000	27,694,000	2,264,061,000
1932	5,424,000	28,871,000	2,236,367,000
1933	6,651,000	30,099,000	2,207,496,000
1934	7,943,000	31,390,000	2,177,397,000
1935	9,295,000	32,712,000	2,146,007,000
1936	10,655,000	34,102,000	2,113,295,000
1937	12,104,000	35,551,000	2,079,193,000
1938	13,615,000	37,062,000	2,043,642,000
1939	15,190,000	38,637,000	2,006,580,000
1940	16,832,000	40,289,000	1,967,943,000
1941	18,544,000	41,991,000	1,927,663,000
1942	20,329,000	43,776,000	1,885,672,000
1943	22,180,000	45,637,000	1,841,896,000
1944	24,129,000	47,576,000	1,796,250,000
1945	26,151,000	49,598,000	1,748,683,000
1946	28,250,000	51,706,000	1,699,085,000
1947	30,456,000	53,903,000	1,647,380,000
1948	32,946,000	56,393,000	1,593,477,000
1949	35,143,000	58,591,000	1,537,084,000
1950	37,634,000	61,081,000	1,478,493,000
1951	40,230,000	63,677,000	1,417,412,000
1952	42,936,000	66,383,000	1,353,735,000
1953	45,757,000	69,204,000	1,287,352,000
1954	48,699,000	72,146,000	1,218,148,000
1955	51,765,000	75,212,000	1,146,002,000
1956	54,961,000	78,408,000	1,070,790,000
1957	58,294,000	81,741,000	992,382,000
1958	61,768,000	85,215,000	910,641,000
1959	65,389,000	88,836,000	825,426,000
1960	69,165,000	92,612,000	736,950,000
1961	73,101,000	96,548,000	643,978,000
1962	77,204,000	100,651,000	547,430,000
1963	81,482,000	104,929,000	446,799,000
1964	85,941,000	109,388,000	341,850,000
1965	90,590,000	114,037,000	232,462,000
1966	95,436,000	118,425,000	118,425,000

It should be remembered, of course, that under this plan the interest burden would not be reduced annually, but that the yearly payments as to principal and interest would be the same over the whole period, such as is the case with the extinction of a mortgage by the amortization principle.

Mr. Daly believes that a definite plan of debt retirement should be adopted, but that it should not be adhered to with absolute rigidity. Provision should, however, be made for making a minimum retirement and in case a substantial surplus in the federal revenues accrued over and above the amount required for debt retirement further reductions in taxation could be made.

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John Maynard Keynes

A short sketch of the activities of the most brilliant young man in present day England

EIGHT years ago the general public had never heard the name of John Maynard Keynes. Today in every corner of the world, from China to Peru to the Peace River, men gird themselves with his arguments and go out to do battle with the old order which is passing. And everywhere they are asking, "who is this meteor which has swept across the cold sky of statecraft, dimming all the fixed luminaries with his brilliance?" For, while Keynes' critical faculty delights and satisfies the studious mind, he steadily refuses to satisfy the curiosity which, sooner or later, the public comes to feel about the lives of its great men. It was a characteristic stroke of the man to reply by wire to the request for his photograph, "There isn't one in existence, thank God!"

Keynes flashed into prominence in the dark days which followed the signing of the peace treaty. He went to Versailles as financial advisor to the British delegation but soon came into open conflict with the French policy of saddling Germany with the last penny of debt which could be heaped upon her. Keynes' opposition arose from no sentimental consideration, but he saw with a clearness that no other statesman of the day possessed, that the financial and economic restoration of the world could not be accomplished if the defeated countries of Europe were prostrated under a staggering load of reparations. Keynes knew that the statesmen of Europe were dealing in lies. He saw that the peace treaty was being written in characters of passion and hatred. He knew that the whole rotten edifice would crumble under the test of post-war reconstruction. So he threw up his post and returned to London to tell the truth through the living pages of his book, *The Economic Consequences of the Peace*.

A Modern Uncle Tom's Cabin

The name of the book was enough to ruin its chances of success. It dealt with what is supposed to be the dullest subject on earth. Its argument was so unpopular in an England fresh from its hang-the-Kaiser election, that if the London crowd had recognized its author they would undoubtedly have thrown him from Tower Bridge as a pro-German. And yet the unconquerable logic of the book, together with its vivid, imaginative style, won for it such a clientele that within a few months it was translated into every European tongue, and its author, who with unerring judgment took the whole risk and profit of publication, was a wealthy man.

Disappointed in Wilson

No one who has read Keynes' book will forget the pen pictures he drew of the leading figures sitting round the council table. The picture of Wilson, bamboozled by the insincerity of the other members of the council, stands out as a piece of writing that will long live. Speaking of Wilson, Mr. Keynes says:

"What chance could such a man have against Mr. Lloyd George's unerring, almost medium-like, sensibility to everyone immediately round him? To see the British Prime Minister watching the company with six or seven senses not available to ordinary men, judging character, motive, and subconscious impulse, perceiving what each was thinking and even what each was going to say next, and compounding with telepathic instinct the argument or appeal best suited to the vanity, weakness, or self-interest of his immediate auditor, was to realize that the poor President would be playing blindman's buff in that party. Never could a man have stepped into the parlor a more perfect and predestined victim to the finished accomplishments of the Prime Minister. The old world was tough in wickedness anyhow; the old world's heart of stone might blunt the sharpest blade of the bravest knight-errant. But this blind and deaf Don Quixote was entering a cavern where the swift and glittering blade was in the hands of an adversary."

Those lines were written in the bitterness of disappointment when Keynes had seen Wilson tricked into shifting from the solid ground of his 14 points to the support of French revenge. Whether Keynes' estimate of Wilson was fair or otherwise history alone can tell, but the whole trend of international affairs since the Versailles treaty came into effect shows that on economic questions he spoke with the inspiration of a prophet.

Before the war, Who's Who would have dismissed Keynes with the brief note: "Born 1883. Descended from Puritan ancestry on both sides, his maternal grandfather, Dr. John Brown has preached for a long time in John Bunyan's church at Bedford. Cambridge University theorist, and author of a book on the Theory of Probability which only three living persons were capable of understanding. Editor of the *Economic Journal*." Now that he has achieved fame A. G. Gardiner gives us a thumbnail sketch of him in his admirable collection of short biographies entitled, *Portraits and Portents*.

Amazing Versatility

Gardiner gives us some idea of Keynes versatility and bewildering activity in this paragraph:

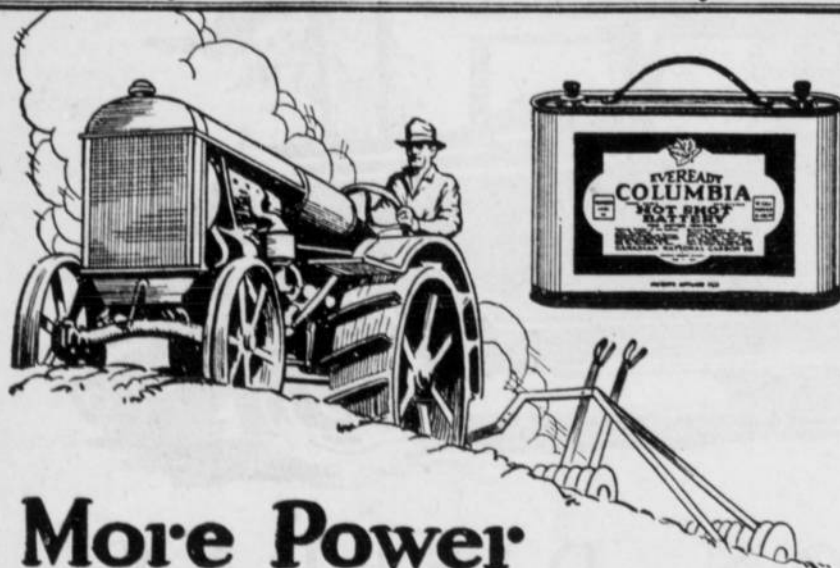
"He flits from the lecture room at Cambridge to the public platform, and from the platform to the city, which he has taken, as it were, in his stride, having become the chairman of one great company and the director of another; he looks in at the Nation, of which he is chairman; edits the *Economic Journal* in odd moments; writes innumerable articles; makes innumerable speeches; mangles Mr. Churchill in one brochure, and gives the French press an apopleptic seizure with another; carries on a campaign against the gold standard, which he regards as effete as the golden calf; discusses the currency of India with as much animation as the theories of contraceptives; and in the intervals is discovered discussing art and esthetics with the Lytton Strachey and the Clive Bells who form the dilettante fringe of this amazing whirl of activities."

Keynes' later book, *Currency Reform*, is a model of the precise thinking which marks the man. His cool, expert mind moves unfalteringly through the wilderness of perceived facts, emerging with a trustworthy map of the whole region traversed, its deceptive by-paths charted, its forbidding eminences skirted by a new and a surprisingly short route. One cannot read this book without a mental picture of Mr. Keynes making verbal mince-meat of the eminent bankers who contemptuously assured the Parliamentary Committee on Banking and Currency at Ottawa, that only men whose ears were attuned to the clink of gold coins could have any adequate notion of the intricacies of finance.

Severely rational men like Keynes may suffer a little from a certain lack of atmosphere. For them facts are the stern realities and fancies are for the foolish. The greatest sin in their calendar is to make believe. He has no superstitions and no faith. It was this reliance on the inescapability of facts which made him rage at the purblind conquerors at the peace conference. It is this cold, calculating logic which now sustains him in his assault on the citadel of the bankers, for he would be the first to disclaim the sentimental drift of most currency reformers.

"It is quite in the spirit of this whirlwind career," says A. G. Gardiner, "that it should be rounded off with a romance that set the tongues and pens of two continents busy." The most brilliant young man in England married the most celebrated dancer in the world, and the performance took place at a drab registrar's office. To be familiar with the snares which the genius of this man has contrived to put in the paths of self-satisfied conservatives of his day, is to harbor the uncomfortable suspicion that he is even now designing yet another aggravating and unassailable doctrine.—P. M. Abel.

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Georgie passed out of his skittish, long-legged colthood the year that Saskatchewan became a province. Count that back and see if Melvin A. Pomeroy, Riverhurst, hasn't a right to be proud of him (above).



Bob did his turn on the seed drill for M. D. Kemmings, Penhold, Alta., just before his 29th birthday. His contemplative posture seems to suggest that he is turning over the subject of retirement in his mind. His kind never wear out.



The whip hand of time has lain lightly on old Dick's back. He emigrated hither from the U.S. with his owner, E. Parchman, Melaval, Sask., and can account for 27 years' activity.



Flora and Dora worked together as a team for almost 25 years. Dora has gone to her perpetual rest, while Flora (above), at 29, makes herself useful by taking little Lorne Shewfelt, of Somerset, to school. Flora has raised a family of ten, most of whom like herself, have been ribbon getters.



Nellie (above) and Fly, her fourteenth colt. Eventually Nellie had fifteen colts. Her owner, Robt. A. Stinson, Lyleton, Man., now has nineteen of her descendants working, besides having sold thirty. If ever a brood mare proved a gold mine to her owner, Nellie deserves that distinction. She has just turned the quarter century mark.

Introducing Old Pink (left), who still keeps up her end of the doubletree at the age of 22. Like most of the other horses on this page her owner, Jack Lowe, Okla, Sask., says she has never been sick a day in her life.



The camera man who took this photo had a queer sense of values. The four Roman charioteers in the spotlight don't count. They're just decorative trimming to the setting. The real honors go to old Prince, who nearly got pushed out of the picture. At 23, Prince hasn't yet availed himself of the Old Age Pension. Look at his heart girth! Therein lies the explanation. He is owned by W. Edgar Cooke, Waldheim, Sask.



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The Trend of Livestock Prices

Light run of cattle and apathetic demand important price-making factors of the moment says C. Rice-Jones, president, United Livestock Growers Ltd.

I AM frequently asked what the present comparatively light run of cattle compared with several years past indicates. Is it merely a temporary condition caused by the high price of feed during the past winter, with the result that cattle are not in shape to market, and are being held back in the country, or is it that the number of cattle in the country has been considerably reduced and that the runs on the various markets will be less for some time?

In my opinion the run is light because the cattle are not in the country. For several years past, cows, heifers, yearlings and calves have been marketed in large numbers. Western Canada is a big country, and in spite of the heavy marketings of female stock and calves, periodically for several years past, the run has kept up. In my judgment we have now come to the point where the continual drain has taken effect. The cattle are not in the country.

During the five months ending May 31, there were 135,000 less cattle marketed on the seven Canadian livestock markets, than for the same period a year ago, or 308,395, compared with 443,046. The reduction on the Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary and Moose Jaw markets was greater than in the East, only 136,819 cattle being handled during the five months, compared with 221,882 the previous year, a decrease of almost 40 per cent.

Calf Marketings Up

For the month of May, on the St. Boniface market, which handled over 50 per cent. of the cattle marketed on the four markets, only 10,366 head were marketed, compared with 20,388 in May of last year, a decrease of 50 per cent., while during the same five months 31,095 calves were marketed compared with 26,618 the previous year, an increase of over 15 per cent.

The same conditions exist, only to a lesser degree, in Eastern Canada. On the Toronto and Montreal markets 171,576 cattle were marketed in the five months ending May 31, compared with 221,164, while 104,115 calves were marketed compared with 97,386 in the same period in 1926.

I look for the comparatively light run to continue. On the other hand, while prices have weakened considerably from the high point of this spring, they will almost certainly go lower when the run of grass cattle comes on the market, but even at that, I look for prices, even when the heavy run is on in the fall, to be better than they have been for years. Everything at present points to fairly satisfactory cattle prices for some time to come. Just now the cattle market is very dull and prices are off from 1¢ to 1½¢ from the high point of this spring.

Beef Eating Declining

With only 61 per cent. of the number of cattle marketed in Canada during the month of May, compared with last year and approximately the same percentage in Western Canada, the lifeless state of the cattle market at the present time is hard to understand. The explanation is the poor demand for beef. Whereas normally a certain amount of dressed beef is shipped to the United States, I understand that practically none is moving at the present time, the class of cattle used for this trade selling comparatively higher here than in the states while choice steers in the States are selling higher than they have done for some time.

It is a long time since I can remember so little interest in beef cattle, particularly the good class of steers, as there is at the present time. There have been good steers on the Winnipeg market for over a week on which there has not been what could be reasonably called a bid made. What is needed more than anything at the present time, is an active educational campaign setting forth the good quality of meat as a food. I am confident a lot could be done to increase consumption, which I think statistics will show has been

reduced by aggressive campaigns put out by producers of other commodities setting forth the merits of the product as a food.

A committee was appointed at the last annual meeting of the Western Canada Livestock Union, to work out some plan in conjunction with the Departments of Agriculture. Personally I do not believe that any such a campaign can be made effective when handled by any government department. From the very nature of things there is a limitation placed upon government officials in setting forth the benefits or advocating the consumption of any particular class of products. For this reason it is not to be expected that a campaign could be carried on by a government department as effectively and efficiently as if carried on and directed by producers' organizations themselves.

Lower Hog Prices

On hog prices for next fall, I would say "watch out". The increase in hog marketings during the last 12 months that some people anticipated did not materialize. In Western Canada, on the four markets before referred to, the records show that for the five months ending May 31, 365,644 hogs were marketed against 335,655 the previous year, while in Eastern Canada 224,189 were marketed, compared with 231,116 a year ago. Taking Western Canada, on the Winnipeg market during that period there were approximately 28,000 fewer hogs marketed than a year ago, with about 1800 less at Moose Jaw. Calgary and Edmonton, however, showed an increase of 36,345 and 24,169 respectively.

From what information we have gathered up to the present, everything points to a considerable increase in the hog run next year, but what percentage I would not attempt to estimate at this time. Reports which we have received, however, indicate that there is going to be a considerably increased hog production in some parts of the United States. How general this may be we have not yet been able to get information on, but it is very likely that, barring heavy losses, the increase in the United States will mean that there will be no demand for our hogs in the States such as there has been this year.

Big Supply of Chicken

With the increase in production of hogs that has taken place in some of the European countries, there does not appear to be a prospect at the present time of any material increase in prices for Canadian bacon in Great Britain.

Another contributing factor is that there are indications of a very heavy production of chickens in the United States. A heavy supply of chicken and lower hog prices will of course also have their effect on cattle prices, but I cannot see even at that where cattle prices can go back to where they were.

For the next two or three months weather conditions will naturally have a considerable bearing on what prices will be. Bad reports are coming in on conditions of the corn crop in the United States. A serious failure would undoubtedly result in large numbers of pigs being marketed before they are mature, as light, thin feeders. This of course would cut down the poundage of pork and to a certain extent at any rate offset any increase in hog production.

Sheep showed a decrease in Western Canada from 39,819 to 27,603, these reductions taking place entirely on the Winnipeg and Moose Jaw markets. Eastern Canada showing a gain of from 33,990 to 37,115. Marketings of sheep have decreased approximately 10 per cent. during the five months ending May 31, but this decrease took place entirely in Western Canada, where the reduction was over 30 per cent. while there was a slight increase in Eastern Canada. Sheep prices have not been as good this last year. Last winter numbers of New Zealand lambs were being landed in Alberta at 15 cents a pound, which hit sheep prices pretty hard.

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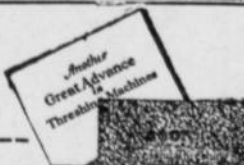
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The Convert Ka

IN 1857, the Reverend William Duncan, pioneer missionary to the Tsimshyan Indians, arrived at Port Simpson, then a fortified post, around which was built a large Indian village containing about 2,000 people. So war-like were the Indians that only one man was permitted in the trading store at a time, and not more than six within the walls. The trading hours were limited to about four hours a day, from 10 o'clock until two.

The new missionary was given a little house within the fort. He went among the Indians a little after his arrival, but realizing the uselessness of attempting any missionary work until he learned the language, he gave this up and settled down in his house with a young Indian of chief stock named Ka. Ka had worked at the fort for some time, and was the only native that the white men in the fort trusted. He had been at the fort for about two years before Duncan's arrival, and had a fair command of English. He was about 20 years old.

In Duncan's little cabin the two settled down to hard work, Ka as teacher of his language to the missionary, the missionary in turn making the Indian a convert to Christianity. Ka became very fond of his pupil, and as a result soon became a devout Christian. But Ka knew his people, and realized that the only chance the missionary had of being successful in bringing the people to the new religion was by an appearance of magic and great power. He worked out a little scheme of his own to bring this impression about among his people. He did not even tell the missionary, fearing Duncan would forbid such action as a heathenish practice. Ka visited the village very often and spread the story that the white medicine man had gone to sleep for the winter and would awake in the spring able to converse in the Tsimshyan tongue, which he was learning from the spirits of dead chiefs.

In order to make good the story Ka had to take care that the missionary never went outside his cabin during the hours between ten o'clock and two, during which time the Indians came to the fort to trade. As he had kept the missionary in ignorance of his scheme, he had a hard time preventing Duncan on several occasions from showing himself, but by various subterfuges he succeeded.

Early in the spring Duncan paid his first visit to the village and in the community house of the greatest chief delivered his first address in fairly good Tsimshyan. The effect upon the people was remarkable, all due to Ka's little trick. And it is largely due to Ka that Duncan was able to gain this first necessary foothold among a very savage people, given to cannibalism and continual war. From that day on his progress, though difficult, was ever greater. In the next 30 years he converted more than 3,000 savages to Christianity, and also reared a thriving community, first in British Columbia and later in Alaska. The day he arrived, in 1857, the natives were very primitive. When he died the Indians lived in comfortable houses, owned a sawmill, had their own brass band, and were generally prosperous. So that Duncan may fairly be honored with the name of the greatest British Columbia missionary.



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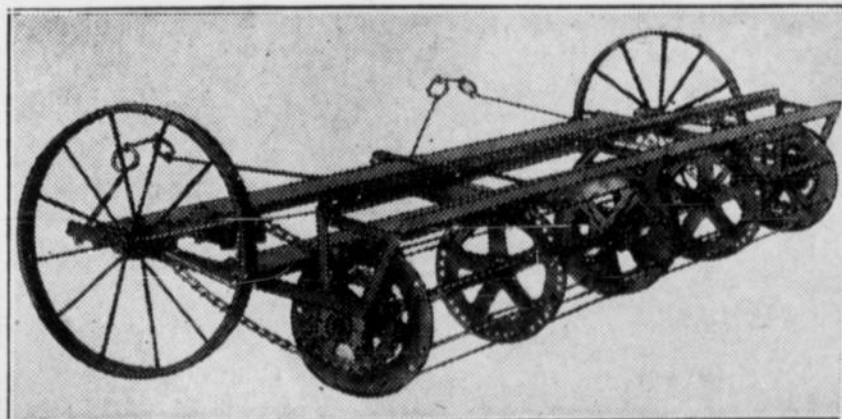
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Farm Problems

By GEORGE CAMPLIN

THE organized farmers have for several years spent much time and money in an effort to relieve the economic situation that exists insofar as farming is concerned, particularly in trying to get more for what they produce for sale. It surely must be evident that little or no relief will ever be obtained by this means. It is quite apparent that we can do little in making the consuming public pay more for what they must buy. The world is a big market for them to buy in and it is very often found that if the seller refuses the bids some other producing country will accept the same bids. There may be times, but seldom, when the seller can hold up the buyer for one reason or another, but there is nothing important in that situation. Then they tell us the methods of marketing are too expensive and the toll taken is too great. Such a claim demands serious consideration.

No doubt at no late date it will be recognized that no organization can reduce the present charges for handling grain. If the producer does not get all that is coming to him based on supply and demand, it is certainly not because of any over-charge for the handling of the grain. The money the speculator makes leads to the opinion that this money is the producer's loss, but such is not the case, at least seldom does the speculator affect the price fixed by the law of supply and demand. What one speculator makes is what some other speculator loses.

When we come to the question of exporting, that is least understood by the general public. When we come to realize that there is some country exporting wheat every month of the year and when we realize that that wheat can-

not be successfully carried into the next year, then we should be able to realize that there is strong competition in the marketing of wheat for the reason that each country is well aware that it is good business on her part to unload before the next country comes on the market. Each country knows that the wheat will continue to come—it could not be otherwise—for it is a case of necessity that each country will keep the wheat coming forward in its turn, or in season, governed by world conditions.

The buyer is a factor in price making as well as the seller and when there is a surplus in sight the buyer is usually the price maker. When there is a shortage in sight the seller may be at times the price maker, and we find, taking a period of ten years or more, that we have a surplus about two-thirds of the time and a shortage about one-third of the time.

Little relief will come from the above course. If we get relief it will be mainly by reducing the cost of what we must buy in order to live. To get any relief for agriculture, we must look at this question from a broader angle and recognize that any local questions such as transportation, grain marketing, etc., will not affect the farmer to any great measure, so long as we are hindered by the tariff in our trade with other countries, and so long as the prices of the goods we buy are raised by this method of taxation without us having any control of the price at which we must sell our produce. How long could a manufacturer continue in business supposing his selling prices were not based on the cost of his raw material and manufacturing costs.

It is time the farmers' organizations

got back to the real cause of agricultural distress and not load themselves up with minor questions till the cost of production which is controlled by indirect taxation, and the selling price of the farmers' produce which is controlled by the competition with other countries, have been brought somewhere near proper ratio, and then and not till then will the people of this country be able to get to work and not till then will we

To Grow Flax Seed for Ireland

A war-time industry reviving

IF Canada should secure the contract for growing the seed requirements of the Irish flax growers, it would make a nice little addition to the trade and commerce budget, for Ireland requires 5,000,000 pounds of seed annually. To this end negotiations are in progress between the Irish authorities and the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

Moreover the Dominion experimental farms are this year multiplying a car load of flax seed for Ireland. They are using a variety known as the J. W. S. fibre flax, which was originated by Dr. Vargs Eyre, of the Irish Linen Research Association and named after a very prominent farmer flax grower. In various experimental trials and small field demonstrations, this variety has given great satisfaction, giving high yields of fibre throughout Ireland.

During the war the flax fibre industry in Canada showed marked possibilities. From the 30,000 acres of fibre flax planted in Canada a lot of high glass seed of varieties introduced from Ireland, was produced, and this seed was in great demand by the Irish flax growers. From this it is believed that Canada would be an excellent place to grow J. W. S. flax seed, which is proving so successful as a fibre crop.

The Grain Growers' Guide
be able to assimilate new immigrants which we cannot do at present, as has been proved by the cry that has been raised all over the country as soon as an active immigration policy has been put into effect. As the world grows smaller by the wonderful strides made in transportation in these last few years, so will Canada need to produce statesmen that will not be afraid of the competition of other nations.

Some experimental work along this line has been carried on for about three years, and it has been found that the J. W. S. strain does very well under Ontario and Quebec conditions. All the original seed in this testing work was brought over from Ireland, and the Irish authorities are much interested in the possibilities of producing their seed requirements in Canada. The factors that make the Irish climate suited for fibre production make it unsuited for seed production.

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association, according to the secretary, P. Stewart, opened up correspondence with the president of the Linen Research Association, and the secretary of agriculture in northern Ireland, and both were agreed as to the desirability of having the seed produced in Canada.

In order to have a thorough test, they have supplied the Canadian Seed Growers' Association with half a ton of J. W. S. seed, and the association is running experiments in four of the provinces.

The plan that the Irish authorities have in mind is to send over pure J. W. S. seed every spring through the Canadian representative. This will be contracted out and the full crop will be taken back at the contract price.

The experiments are being carried on with the view of determining; the best rate of seeding for seed production, the yield and cost; the exact quality of seed it would be possible to grow, and how Canadian grown seed will perform when multiplied here and then returned and grown for fibre under Irish conditions.

These tests are being carried on by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association for the first time this year. W. J. Megan, secretary of agriculture for northern Ireland, is coming over in July to inspect progress.

In 1926, the experimental farms branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture, was instrumental in introducing from Ireland sufficient seed of the J. W. S. variety for 15 acres. Although that was a very poor flax year, the yield in Ontario was 610 pounds of fibre with eight and a half bushels of cleaned seed per acre. This seed crop was returned to Ireland for use in the flax industry.

This year the British Empire Marketing Board became interested in the subject and due to their efforts the fibre division of the experimental farms, procured enough seed from Ireland to seed 700 acres. This is all being propagated under the closest supervision in the flax fibre districts of western Ontario.

E. S. Archibald, director of the experimental farms, speaking of the flax seed production, stated that, although this variety was more or less in the experimental stage in Canada, it promised exceedingly well as a fibre crop in those parts of the Dominion where climatic conditions are favorable to the production of fibre of good quality and length.

The Federal Department of Agriculture, will assist the Empire Marketing Board in supplying pure seed of this variety at fair market prices to Ireland for a period of three years, said Mr. Archibald, and if the fibre crop is increasingly heavy in Canada due to the introduction of this variety, and if the special seed for this export trade is satisfactorily maintained; it may open up a profitable industry in those areas capable of producing profitable fibre. Tests will be made for fibre as well as for seed.

The whole scheme is being financed by the British Empire Marketing Board with the view of developing empire trade.—Miriam Green Ellis.



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Should Men Help with Housework?

Guide readers discuss in an entertaining manner a subject raised for discussion

ONE sometimes hears of a farmer taking his wife's breakfast to her in bed when she is in perfectly good health. This is taking advantage of a kind and considerate husband. There are many ways, however, in which the average farmer can give his hardworking mate a helping hand.

When the noon dinner is not quite ready and the men are due to come in it is indeed a great help when father pops into the kitchen a few minutes earlier and helps out with mashing the potatoes, making tea, cutting bread or minding the baby for a little while. Then again at the end of the drudgery of wash-day who does not appreciate hubby's help in emptying machine and tubs, especially if there is no waste pipe in the kitchen. On Sundays, when the majority of workers are enjoying their day of rest and gladness it is indeed a boon to the tired wife when the kind man peels the vegetables and gives a hand with the dishes. We short-of-stature women do indeed appreciate the help of a long arm, during the throes of spring cleaning and house decorating. How heavy the paint brush does get and at what uncomfortable angles does one disport oneself in the desire to make our home look better and brighter and with what relief we relinquish the job when we hear a gruff "Here, get down, let me have a go at that." There is no doubt in my mind that although a farmer's life consists of early rising and hard work practically all the year around yet the lot of the farmer's wife and her hundred and one domestic jobs is infinitely more tiring and nerve racking and the timely help of the "boss" at odd moments, leaves a thrill of gratitude in her heart for all time.

I speak feelingly, for I have experienced the sensation of being smothered by the multitude of the tasks, hampered by inexperience and ignorance of all things pertaining to farm life and without any female help in or around the house, but thanks to the help of a kind and considerate husband, rough places have become smooth, muddles have been straightened, things generally have brightened and I have been cheered and encouraged to once more tackle the job. And now, after four years strenuous fighting against ill health, I am well on the way to being able to manage alone.

Deviating a little from the theme of Should Men Help with the Housework? I should like to suggest that the boys, especially the younger ones who cannot do much outside work, should be trained to do their bit, and this applies more so if there are no girls in the household. Women in Canada, I have noticed, seem so often to consider that because a child is a boy, he is automatically exempt from household tasks. I beg to differ. My advice to women and especially those on a farm, where things are not of the easiest, is to train boys in their infancy as one would girls. Teach them to be tidy with their clothes, putting them away themselves and show them it is no disgrace to be able to stitch a button on for themselves, but rather that the disgrace lies in the fact that it is left for an already overburdened woman to perform. In this way our boys will become initiated in the art of helping mother, so that when their time comes to have wives of their own, there will be no hesitation on their part as to the necessity of giving a helping hand, remembering that "A little help is

worth a deal of pity."—Gertrude B. Sask.

Comradeship Makes for Happiness

In summer every farmer has as much as he can do to handle the outside work, but when winter sets in, there is no doubt about the question in my mind that the farmer should help a little with the indoor work, as the woman's share of farm work is not greatly lessened in the winter months. She has nearly as many household tasks to perform and hot meals to prepare for the school children. And the woman needs to relax in winter as do the men in order to be again ready for the spring.

There are not a few jobs a man can help with—turning the washing machine, churning, preparing meals once in a while, while the mother is doing up her summer's sewing and several other things. Of course I believe nearly every husband who really cares for his wife does all of these things when he has time to and the wife appreciates it, too. From our experience I find that we have nice chummy times doing up dishes, or washing or anything else in the kitchen. We make dough-nuts together and apple pies. The tasks seem to be soon finished and then I, too, am free to go on any jaunts about the farm with him, and so the comradeship continues.

I remember when we were children my father helped my mother, and we liked best those times when she went with us for loads or on small trips. I believe that a farmer appreciates having his wife along even if she is an inferior fork handler, and I believe, too, that many farmers and their wives would continue as sweethearts and not merely "married folks" longer if they shared each other's work more and took more pleasure in each other's comradeship.—Mrs. J. H. B., Sask.

The Helping Hand Welcomed

I think there should be mutual help whenever possible, and I certainly think that a man should help his wife, or mother, or whoever is keeping house for him, whenever such help is needed. When a man is not busy and the wife has work that would take her two or three hours to finish, I think the manly and considerate way would be to help her and then both take a little leisure. I think on the farm the woman usually has the least time for relaxation, and a man can help in many ways to give her more.

The men generally have just a few chores to do on Sundays, while mother has the usual housework with probably extra cooking for dinner and often company for one or two meals. The day is thus gone without any special rest or relaxation for mother, while the father and the boys have had practically a free day. Suppose father and son would

wash the breakfast dishes while mother washed the separator, and then while mother made the beds the men folks sweep the floor

and peel the potatoes, I am sure it would tire them very little and mother would enjoy the spare time it would give her. On rainy days we find the men do a little harness repairing or a few odd jobs, having plenty of time to talk to neighbor Brown, when he strolls over and to read the newspapers, but the housework is to be done the same as any other day. The men could help a little these days with dishes, churning or setting the table, etc., and then mother would have a little time to work at the mending basket.

Picnic days are my special trials, and I am sure many mothers find them the same. The children are all excited, eager to be on their way to the picnic grounds. The field work is given up for the day or half day, and the men folks need only to get themselves ready to go while mother has dishes, separator, beds, sweeping, children to get ready, lunch to pack and then get ready herself, while her husband and son are probably saying "Come, mother, aren't you ready?" and son John toots the car horn making mother wish there were no picnic days or lunches. Don't you think mother's picnic day would be pleasanter if father dressed the little ones, and John made sandwiches, while Bob packed the dishes, etc.?

Threshing time is the hardest time of the whole year on the farm. Men and women work early and late, but mother must be up early to get breakfast ready for all the threshers so that they get an early start. Then at night after supper is over all the dishes must be washed and things in shape before mother can go to her rest. Men can dry dishes at this time and thus help out. Of course the men are tired, but isn't mother tired too? Then a wet day comes and there is no threshing to be done, but the men eat just the same, and oh it does seem twice as hard to work that day with men idling all around the place. A little dish washing wouldn't hurt the men those days and mother's work would seem easy again on account of a little help.

Now we come to winter. There is little to be done outside. The men can read hours at a time. They don't want to get up early, as they say "We get up early all summer," but oh dear, what a hubbub if mother says that there will be only two meals a day.

Now, mother would like to do some of her sewing for summer, make some quilts, hook some mats, and many other jobs that get neglected in the busy summer months, but how can she do it if the family won't get up before eight-thirty or nine a.m., and want three meals a day?

Of course if father or the boys say, "Here, mother, you go on with your sewing, we'll look after the house today," why we feel sure mother won't say no, but just make the sewing machine hum. A man can cook and even wash and iron if necessary, but I am sure the average woman doesn't expect such help if she has the health and strength to do it herself, but when such help is needed, if the man of the house has the time, I think he should give what help he can.

How many fathers bathe the small boys for mother on Saturday nights and yet Saturday is usually a hard day for mother? The boys enjoy having father give them their weekly bath. They make a real play time of it, and it is just another way of helping. In a family where

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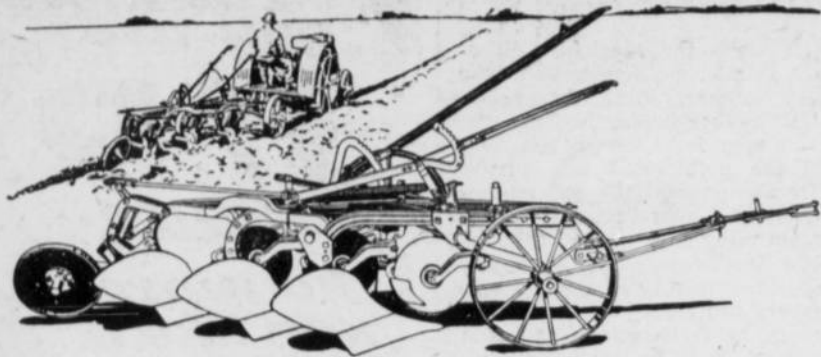
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there are several girls to help mother, we don't expect the same help from the men, but I say men help your wives if they need help.—E. A. W.

Woman's Attitude to Her Work

Did you ever notice a woman driving a load of grain to town, hitching a four-horse outfit to a plow or binder, or even see her cleaning a barn? Of course you have, and with what a bit of swagger and bravado she does it—sometimes she whistles or sings at it, and does a complete job of whatever it is, too!

On the other hand, have you ever watched a man washing up a tableful of dishes, or sweeping up a bit? Is there a song on his lips! There is not—for of all the dispirited, martyrlike, crestfallen, inefficient objects he is the worst. And then the job he makes of it—a mere "lick and a promise."

I am not blaming the man, either, because housework for me has so often been in disrepute. The chances are if that man's mother came along and found him doing those things, she would exclaim at her boy's "degradation." I know a man, who, if he had his child on his knee and saw his mother coming to his house would set it down to save his wife from some sarcastic gibes.

I have seen a farm woman with a bunch of little children having to cook for a threshing gang. The weather would get bad, no threshing could be done; but there would be a bunch of idle men, her own included, with unabated appetites for her endless cooking. What a Niagara of waste power, and, because of a prejudice, that woman shouldering it all! If each had done some little turn, it would have been a mere lark.

I knew of a woman dying with her ninth child. The man was husky and strong, and had a fairly good farm. Had he been trained to the rudiments of housework, in their simple way of living, he could have got a man for a few months in the busy times and raised the children himself instead of doing as he did—dispensing them amongst his own and his wife's relations. Such a big, good-hearted fellow as he was, and how he hated to see them go! Had his mother but let him learn housework along with his sisters, as the girls were allowed to do outside work along with him, what a difference it would have made to that family!

And then men often make loveless marriages just to secure a housekeeper, through being perfectly helpless at such work, when they might as well ruin their digestion with their own attempts at cookery, and at the same time wait for a happier marriage. Just as in the old days, before so many avenues of employment were opened to women, they married almost anyone handy for a meal ticket or a home.

But how hard old prejudices die! Where I was teaching school, a number of years ago, there was no janitor services except for lighting fires. The former teacher had been doing the sweeping and dusting without pay. This I did not purpose doing, with or without pay. I proposed to the children that we take turns at it, I, along with the rest all big enough, were to sweep, and the little ones dust. I took my turn first and the rest followed. Some of the big boys were pretty sour about it, but I tried to be tactful, saying—"Now, John, we know, will make a fine, clean bachelor—you remember how well he swept yesterday—it's Bill's turn today, I wonder what kind of a bachelor he'll be." They were all familiar with a number of prairie bachelors around, so, with these friends and "shacks" in mind the idea "took" and they were jolly and good natured about it.

But one father objected; he came to me about it. He didn't want his boy to be made a "sissy" of doing "women's work." My temper rose, and



The Grain Growers' Guide

I said, "I saw this boy's mother out cleaning the barn the other day—I suppose that was all right?"

He didn't look a bit put out. "I can't stop her from doing it if she wants to," he said.

"Well, it seemed to need cleaning pretty badly; try sneaking out early some morning and doing it and see if she gets very angry at you." He glared at me and passed on. The boy continued to take his turn sweeping.

I knew one family on these prairies where there were 10 children, and the three eldest were boys. That fact was a real tragedy for the mother. The man was farming in a small way (it seems that farming is nearly always in inverse ratio to the size of the family) and was simply tagged by those big boys "helping" him with every conceivable little chore and that mother was the busiest woman imaginable. I saw her on a Saturday night, after all that family were in their beds, on her knees scrubbing the floors to have all clean for Sunday. What a disgrace it would have been had she been in her well-earned bed, and the man or a boy or two cleaning the floors. There is certainly "no place like home" when you get such service as that for nothing. By the way, I believe it was a man who wrote: There's No Place Like Home. Well—he was at least appreciative.

I remember going one Sunday to the home of some acquaintances of ours. They had come, several years before, from some one of the mid-western states. They were fairly young and were certainly not very well off. That day their sixth child was a few days old. A neighbor woman had been in and washed and dressed the baby in the morning, and the man was looking after everything himself. He was a six-footer and good natured, but all was orderliness, the older children clean and on their good behavior; the floors had been scrubbed and swept, the long table set with shiny dishes, a big kettle of potatoes boiled, and another of stewed chicken and dumplings, to which all comers were invited, but we had just dined at home. The man apologized for having a batch of bread in the oven on a Sunday, but as he filled his pipe, drawled that he had a big wash to do the next day. He fixed up a nice, tasty tray of dinner and carried it in to his wife, joking and laughing all the time. How smiling and contented she looked with her baby, unlike so many strained looking worried creatures I have seen under such circumstances, many with much, much more money than these had! I was sitting with Mrs. M—, and I said "How wonderful Mr. M— is!" "Yes," she said, "Isn't he good. His mother let her boys have the free run of the house, and cook and do whatever they liked. I never knew her, but I bless her every minute. I never feel poor with a man like him—I wouldn't trade him for a king."

But it all lies, as I have said, with the women themselves—so far as the future is concerned, anyway. They have sometimes been snobbish with their household helpers, originating or permitting such names as "slavery," "pot-walloper," "biscuit shooter," thus bringing into disrepute domestic work, the necessary, basic, indispensable work of all works for women. The prejudice against housework has spread to the opposite sex. These girls from store and office who scorn housework, marry poor men—most men are poor—and they become domestics without pay. Can this prejudice be immediately dispelled and a man not only countenance domestic work, but do it himself? Not so.

Women must, themselves, change their attitude towards domestic work before they can popularize it with either women or men.—A. S. Man.

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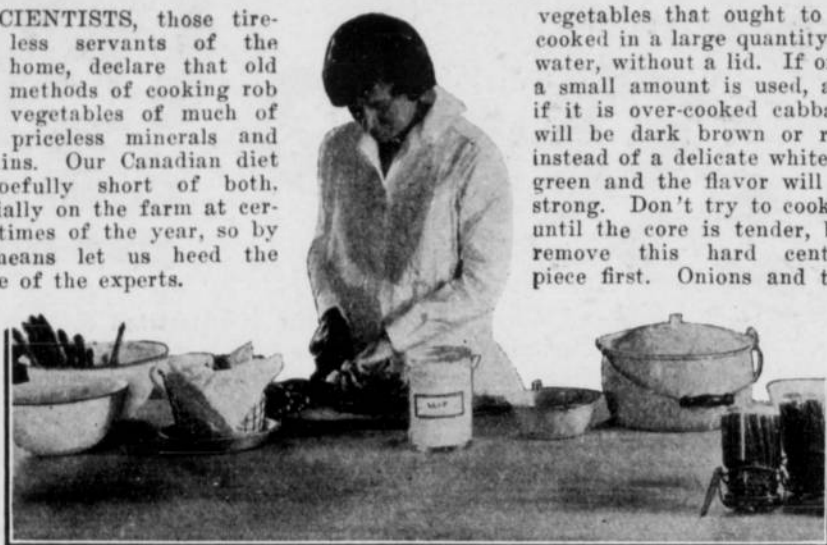
Western Canada Flour Mills Company Limited

Proper Cooking of Vegetables

How to prevent loss of minerals and vitamins—Best methods of cookery

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

SCIENTISTS, those tireless servants of the home, declare that old methods of cooking rob vegetables of much of their priceless minerals and vitamins. Our Canadian diet is woefully short of both, especially on the farm at certain times of the year, so by all means let us heed the advice of the experts.



The wise homemaker knows that vegetables are a most necessary item of diet.

They say that boiling vegetables in large quantities of water and then throwing out the liquid is exceedingly wasteful. True, the pigs get the benefit but is not the family much more important? The water contains valuable minerals and vitamins and so should be used for soups, sauces, gravies and stews, in order that nothing be lost. When boiling vegetables use just enough water to cover them, if you wish to avoid losses. In fact, if you have a pan with a lid that fits very tightly, it is only necessary to pour in a small amount of water—the steam does the rest, but of course it is wise to keep a watchful eye upon the pan to avoid the danger of scorching. Be sure the water is boiling vigorously before pouring it into the pan and see that it comes to the boiling point again as quickly as possible because vegetables soon become water soaked and soggy if allowed to stand in warm water. During the cooking keep the pot boiling gently—if it bubbles hard the vegetables are likely to become broken and mushy and that means loss of food value as well as of attractiveness. Remember that the temperature of boiling water is 212 degrees and no increase in the rate of boiling can raise the heat of the water a single degree. Cook vegetables only until tender—not a minute longer, since over-cooking is fatal to certain vitamins.

Use Hot Water

Someone is sure to ask if it is all right to put on vegetables in cold water. No, it is not a good practice, because cold water draws out some of the minerals, whereas boiling water prevents a certain amount of loss. This is why vegetables ought never to be left soaking for any length of time before cooking, except in the case of old, rubbery potatoes when cold water helps to restore crispness. People still exist who religiously "extract poisons" from certain vegetables by soaking them in cold water or brine but fortunately science has given the lie to such foolish superstitions. If possible select vegetables that are uniform in size in order to avoid dividing them. Cut surfaces only increase the loss of minerals. At times, though, division is necessary in order that the entire portion may be cooked by dinner time. Potatoes are better cut lengthwise than crosswise since the fibres that contain the nutriment run from end to end.

Another way in which people lose good nutriment is in paring vegetables carelessly. If potatoes are peeled thickly the family are deprived of food they need, so why not cook them in their jackets? It takes far less time to brush them than it does to pare them and the family can do their own peeling at the table. This method prevents losses in cooking and also in preparation because the skin alone comes off a cooked potato like a piece of paper. The improvement in flavor is sufficient proof that all the valuable constituents have been retained.

Nobody relishes the smell of cabbage that is cooking, but most of it is unnecessary. This is one of the few

vegetables that ought to be cooked in a large quantity of water, without a lid. If only a small amount is used, and if it is over-cooked cabbage will be dark brown or red, instead of a delicate white or green and the flavor will be strong. Don't try to cook it until the core is tender, but remove this hard central piece first. Onions and tur-

nips are also best when cooked in a large quantity of water without a cover. Cauliflower when done in milk or half milk and half water retains its whiteness, provided it is not over-cooked. All these vegetables can be ruined by long boiling so should only be kept on the fire until tender.

It has been a practice for years to add baking soda to certain vegetables to brighten the color and hasten the cooking. Scientists have found that this destroys some of the vitamins so the use of soda should be discontinued. On the other hand the addition of a little vinegar to the water in which beets are boiling helps to keep the bright red color and in no way harms the vegetables. Spinach, Swiss chard and other greens do not need any water as there is always enough clinging to the leaves to keep them from burning.

Steam Instead of Boil

In most cases steaming is by far a better method than boiling because there is very little loss in valuable food material. Today there is a large variety of steamers on the market, constructed of tin, enamel or aluminum, so it is possible for every homemaker to find something to meet her needs. By using a steamer you can cook all the vegetables for a meal on a single burner of the coal oil stove—a real saving in summer. On the range a utensil of this kind takes up the space of one pan only. A Toledo steam cooker is a wonderful help in a large family and can be used for cooking a whole meal. Foods take just about the same time to cook by steaming as they do when boiling water is used, provided the water underneath is bubbling vigorously. It is almost impossible to give a time table for cooking vegetables because the age of the product and the quantity being cooked vary so much.

Pressure cookers are a great saving on a busy morning as vegetables are done twice as quickly under pressure as they are by ordinary methods.

Still better for vegetables than steaming is baking, either on the rack of the oven or in covered casseroles of glass or earthenware. Baked potatoes, which everybody likes on account of their flavor, are full of nutritious materials. If the skins are broken immediately they come from the oven the steam will escape and soggy will be prevented. Some people like the thin paper-like skins which result when the outside of the potatoes is rubbed with fat before putting them in the oven. Left over baked potatoes are far too valuable to feed to the pigs, but when warmed again are not always appetizing. Served in the "half shell" they are certain to be popular. While they are still warm, scoop out the inside and mash it with butter and seasonings. Return to the empty skins and brown in the oven before supper. Beets are very nice when baked on the rack of the oven and so are turnips and squash. When using a casserole, prepare the vegetable as usual and put them into the dish pouring in boiling water to

Turn to Page 23

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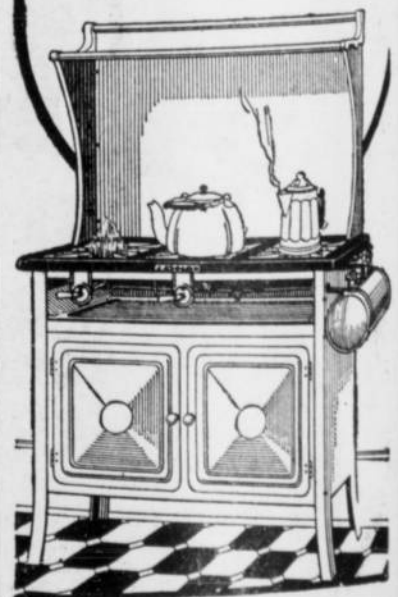
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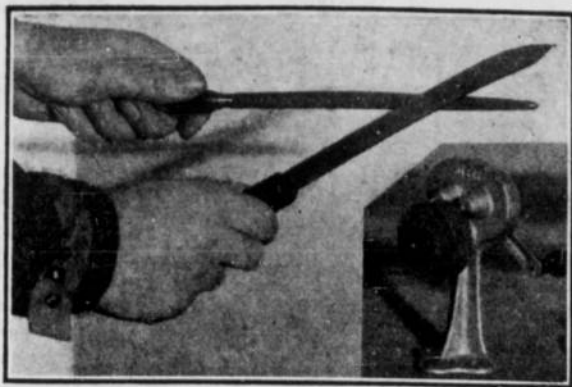
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Kitchen Cutlery



A good steel or knife sharpener is necessary in every kitchen.

Some of the handy tools which the efficient house-keeper may have in her workshop

By MURIEL LESLIE

ONE may fairly well judge a workman by his tools and the manner in which he uses and cares for them. "The better the workman the better he understands the value and the economy of good tools." It is interesting to watch a mechanic buy the tools by which he is to earn his living. He knows full well that time and workmanship are lost by the use of inferior tools and both of these things mean actual money to him. He handles good tools lovingly. He "hefts" them, feels the "fit" of each one in his hand and selects those which best suits his particular need.

The housewife is a mechanic in her own realm. The selection of kitchen tools is a matter of no small importance to her. Even the cutlery drawer must be faced with a critical eye of the experienced workman, for knives in the kitchen, like the mechanic's equipment, are "daily bread" tools. For the want of a proper knife at a critical moment in the day's operations a meal may be delayed and the peace of a household temporarily but sadly disrupted.

Have you ever watched a skilled craftsman at work? His chisel, for example, does one thing and does it well. He will not be found using it for a screw-driver, nor its handle for a hammer. For each one of his tasks there is a special tool and under such good usage they give many years of faithful service. Yet how frequently do we find the housewife content to work with her cutlery equipment, consisting of an aged steel knife which serves many different purposes from slicing bread to boning fowl! By such practices she greatly increases the burden of housework and develops in herself a dislike for some tasks which might otherwise be pleasant and interesting occupations if they were accomplished by the use of proper and efficient tools.

There are today, thanks to the competition of manufacturers, a great many different types of kitchen knives made from a great variety of steels. A good knife is one that is suited for the task for which it is intended; keeps its edge well and responds readily to the use of sharpening steel; well balanced and fits the hand easily. These, then, are the points by which the housewife may judge whether or not a knife is really an economical tool. To be an efficient worker she should have a set of knives that are chosen with these points in

mind. The life of a knife will be lengthened if it serves one purpose and is kept in good condition.

Paring knives are of daily importance in the kitchen. They vary from heavy blades and heavy handles to finely pointed thin blades with carefully shaped handles. Every kitchen should be equipped with at least two paring knives, one for paring thinly skinned vegetables and fruit and one of the heavier type for rougher duty. For the woman who grasps a paring knife close to the end of the blade, a long-handled, short-bladed knife has been designed. So there is no need these days for any housewife not having her particular requirements satisfied. Closely related to paring knives are the grapefruit knives. Those with serrated edges make the preparation of oranges and grapefruit much easier and the double-edged blade is especially useful for the worker who is left handed.

Stainless Steel A Labor Saver

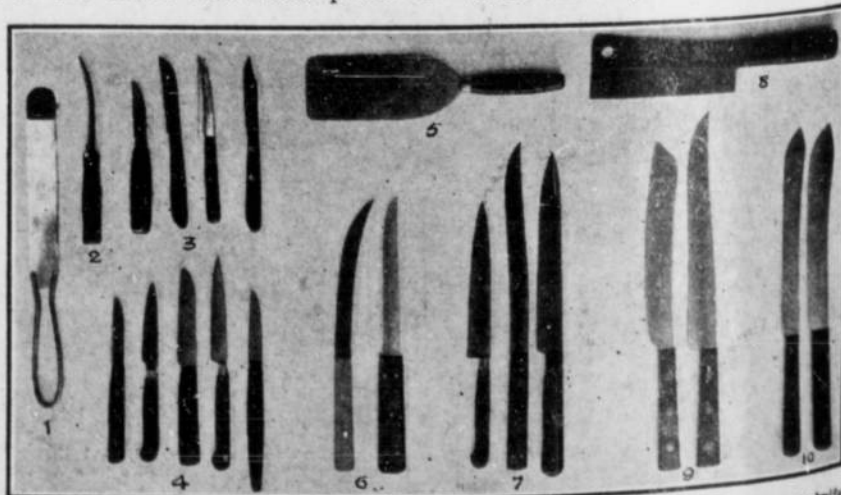
The adaptation of stainless steel to cutlery has been heralded as a great labor-saver for the women in the home. It is especially so for paring vegetables and fruit for the acids in these products cause other steels to become badly darkened. Steel is made stainless by a special tempering process, but that process does not guarantee an edge that never requires sharpening. The application of good steel to keep these knives sharp is just as necessary as for the ordinary steel blades, if not more so.

Bread knives come into use many times in a day. The serrated or saw-tooth edge has been a favorite on the market for many years but now a new type has come into greater favor. The serrations run in both directions, in succession on the same side of the blade. These knives have proven their ability to retain a keen edge. It will cut fresh or stale bread with equal ease and the absence of crumbs is a notable feature. The same type of blade is used for a stainless grapefruit knife.

Knives and Sharpners

The kitchen carver or slicer appeals to one as being of great utility. The heavier type has a nine-inch blade and will meet many needs. The seven-inch blade is thinner, curved and looks as if it would be the easiest thing in the world to turn off paper-thin slices from a cold roast with it.

The good man in the farm household will, in all probability, insist on having a good butcher knife with a substantial blade offset by a useful point. The



A selection of knives from which the house wife may choose: 1, spatula; 2, grapefruit knife; 3 and 4, various types of paring knives; 5, cake turner; 6, boning and filleting knives; 7, carvers and slicers; 8, cleaver; 9, bread knives; 10, butcher knives.

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handle of the butcher knife should be well balanced so that the weight is not awkward. For the filleting of fish and the boning of fowl one will find a knife with a slim well pointed blade that is not too flexible, very useful. In many households the cleaver is considered a necessity but one may find the task amplified by the use of the butcher knife, simply because no cleaver is there to do its duty.

With the care of cutlery there arises the question of a reliable knife sharpener. The accepted article for this purpose is a good steel, which may be had in various lengths, weights and handles. To correctly sharpen a knife, the blade should be held at an angle of 20 degrees to the steel. Long regular strokes from the tip of the blade to the handle should go the length of the blade to produce an even, keen edge. A keen edge is not necessarily a thin one. In fact the latter is produced very often by holding the blade flat against the steel instead of at the proper angle. An edge produced in such a manner is unsatisfactory as the keenness is soon worn off and the blade itself is considerably worn down. Some of the new knife sharpeners now sold, which fasten on the wall have this same tendency to put a thin edge on the blade of the knife. This results in a quick wearing down of the blade, even more than an incorrectly used steel. Another and better type of knife sharpener is one of two wheels of carborundum, which revolves on ball bearings. It can be screwed to any handy surface of table or wall and may be used to sharpen scissors, knives, shears and blades of almost every variety. It should prove a very valuable asset to the household worker.

The meat or the cook's fork is not to be overlooked and one often finds a flimsy, long-handled wire fork entrusted with the weight of a roast. How much safer and easier it is to use a sturdy tined, short and substantial handled fork that will lift the meat to the platter in quick order.

The spatula and cake turner may seem luxuries to some housewives but to an increasing number they are necessities. The spatula's flexible blade finds use in everything from the baking dish to the omelette pan. The cake turner, with its flat blade which is two and a half inches wide and six inches long is designed for utility. Its duties vary from turning pancakes to removing cookies from the pan.

Each housewife has her own particular way of carrying on her work. The variety of cutlery on the market enabling her to choose the ones best suited to her methods is so great that it is impossible to give full details. To keep her work in the pleasant run of affairs and never let drudgery even get so much as a peep into the kitchen she will find a proper equipment of kitchen tools her most effective aids.

Proper Cooking of Vegetables

Continued from Page 20

the depth of a half or a third of an inch. Milk can be used instead without any danger of scorching. Cauliflower and cabbage should be covered with water. The casserole is placed in the oven and there is no further worry or unpleasant odor. Altogether baking is a most satisfactory way of cooking vegetables without losing any of their valuable constituents. Stews to which garden products are added are also excellent because all the juices are saved for human consumption.

When to add the salt to vegetables is a point on which there is a difference of opinion. In general it is best to put it in half way through so that the seasoning may thoroughly penetrate the vegetable.

Ah, Those Eyes!

He met her in the meadow, as the sun was sinking low;
They walked along together, in the twilight afterglow;
Her big eyes shone upon him, as brilliant as the stars,
And she was very patient as he let down the pasture bars.
She neither smiled nor thanked him, for indeed she knew not how;
For he was but a farmer lad, and she—a Jersey cow!
—M. M., Victoria.

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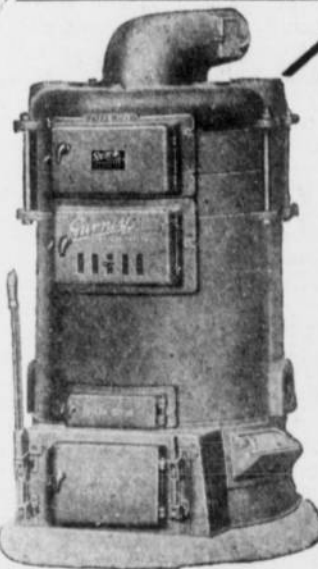
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Sub-soil Irrigation

My method of watering the garden in dry seasons may perhaps be of interest to gardeners in general, and to "dry belt" gardeners in particular. We have proved it successful for 10 years, and have had a much earlier and longer display of flowers, and thriftier vegetables as a result. Surface watering usually results in the low parts getting more than their share, and the rest of the garden remaining dry, and the ground also bakes easily, causing cracks and more evaporation.

We save all large tins, holding half a gallon or more, and remove the bottoms, then make holes, and set them in the soil nearly to the tops, and pack the earth from inside firmly about them. I find about six feet apart is close enough.

The wash water from a small household will water a fair-sized garden about once in two days, and it is easily applied by means of a bucket, and a short trough made of 1x4-inch, and mounted with two short legs at one end, the other end will reach from your paths to the "irrigation" pots. The water soaks away quickly, and being applied where it is most needed, encourages plants to make a strong root growth.

It will be found especially beneficial to vines, as marrows, cucumbers, etc., where surface watering is almost impossible.—M. B.

Pansies Wintered Well

For years I overlooked the virtues of the lowly pansy. Probably because I regarded them as old fashioned and superseded by the new creations which have transformed ornamental gardening to such an extent in late years. However, my estimate of the pansy was corrected by the gorgeous bed at the Manitoba Agricultural College in 1925. The variety used by Prof. Brodrick was Royal Exhibition, and the immense size of the flowers and the prevailing warmth of color tempted me to imitate.

As time is valuable in the spring, I have been slowly working round to the point where my garden was composed of practically nothing but perennials. The pansy is a perennial, but there seemed to be some doubt among those whom I interviewed as to whether they were hardy enough to go through a Manitoba winter. Reference to Bailey's Horticultural Encyclopedia brought me no comfort as it is there stated that while the pansy is a perennial, it is usually grown as an annual or a winter annual.

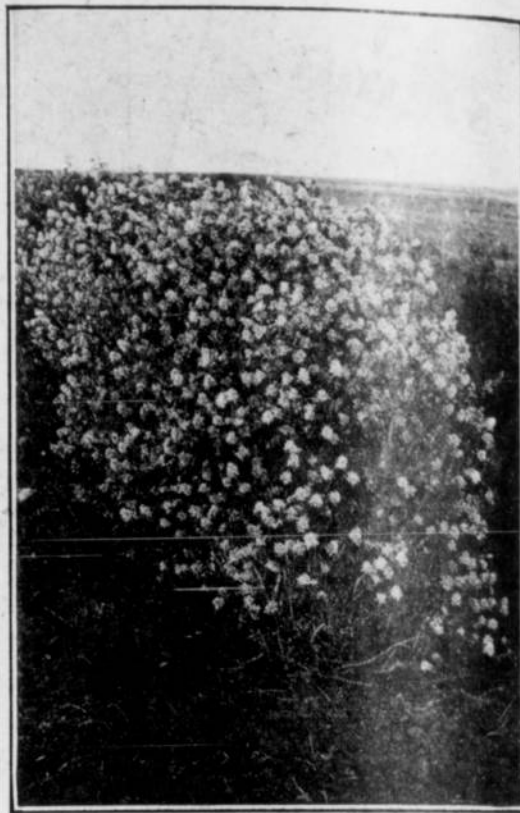
However, I sowed the pansies and was more than satisfied with the first season's bloom even if that was to have been the end of them. I gave the whole bed over to them, the only way pansies ever should be sown, as it gives the gardener a chance to mass colors. Pansies reach perfection under

A Valuable Native Fruit

From the times of earliest settlement in Western Canada, the Saskatoon has been a valuable item in the dietary of pioneers and their successors, but it is only recently that it has been looked upon as a satisfactory specimen for garden culture. The accompanying photograph is one of a Saskatoon bush at the Dominion Experimental sub-station at Beaverlodge, Alberta. It gives a fair idea of the decorative value of the species, besides the promise of an abundance of fruit, providing late spring frosts do not make their appearance before the fruit sets.

Until recent years there has been no effort to improve this delicious native, but plant breeders are now giving it their attention, with the object of removing the seeds, or reducing their size, and, if possible, to further increase the size of the berry.

Saskatoons do not transplant as readily as some of our other natives, because of a more vigorous and extensive rooting system. Professor Roberts of Manitoba University, who has been working on the improvement of this fruit, describes to The Guide his method of transplanting, the main thing being to root prune the Saskatoon the year before it is removed to its new location.



just such weather conditions as we have in Manitoba. With the new improved varieties such as Royal Exhibition, the green color of the leaves is completely dominated by brilliant profusion of bloom.

The fall of 1926 was most inclement and put an end to autumn bloom in most gardens weeks before the usual date. But nothing seemed to discourage the pansies. As quickly as the October sun melted the blanket of snow which repeatedly covered the bed, a new crop of bloom appeared. The pansy bed was providing bouquets for the table long after all the other so-called fall flowers were finished.

At freeze-up I covered the pansies with a few inches of dry leaves, shovelling on enough earth to keep the wind from disturbing the leaves.

I uncovered the pansy bed on April 15 and noted that last year's plants were still green. They went right ahead, and before wheat seeding was completed in Manitoba, we were getting bouquets for the table again. Several who have watched this bed with inter-

est declare that the flowers this year are even larger than in their first year. I, too, am strongly of that opinion.—P. M. Abel.

Paint Keeps Off Rabbits

In your paper of February 1, I saw several remedies for rabbits eating trees. I have an orchard with a fence five feet high around it, and yet if thistle or mustard piles on the fence during a wind, the snow sometimes piles up so that the rabbits can go over.

I painted my trees with ordinary white house paint and they are perfectly rabbit proof and the paint will stay on the bark of the trees for about two years. I don't see any ill effects in my orchard from the paint. My trees are young, but my plums, cherries, etc., are bearing well.—H. Conolly, Flaxcombe, Sask.

Cauliflower leaves should be tied together with twine when the heads are as big as a baseball. Cut the heads when as large as tea-plates. Leave eight or ten leaves on and cut them down to within two or three inches of the head.

"Several years ago I dug up some sprouts around a plum tree which was almost dead, and stood by itself out in the apple orchard. I set these sprouts in a row in the garden and they grew rapidly, blooming full each year, but bore no plums. An old gentleman told me they needed pollination from another variety of plums, so for an experiment, the next time they bloomed I went to the timber where there was a thicket of wild plum trees in bloom, broke several large branches out, carried them to the house and placed them in the tops of all but four of the trees in the row. That fall every tree except the four bore fine large plums."

When planting plums in an orchard be sure to plant several varieties. The more varieties the better, as this tends to give regular crops. The different varieties of plums are more or less self-sterile, and cross-pollination between the different varieties is necessary for best results.

After eight weeks of harvesting give rhubarb a rest until next year. After the last cutting of rhubarb and asparagus, add manure to the beds. This will help better growth next year.

Can Saskatchewan Grow Apples?

This Photo Provides the Answer



The 1926 crop of Blushed Calville at the Indian Head Forestry Farm.

Improving Field Crops

Within a generation practically all the field crops grown in Western Canada have been transformed by the introduction of new varieties fashioned to meet the special needs of the country—By dividing the territory according to prevailing local conditions, further improvement in crop yields may be looked for

By PROF. T. J. HARRISON

THE improvement in field crop production in Manitoba during the past 25 years has been along three lines: Plant breeding; crop adaptation; and soil management. Manitoba has been primarily a wheat-producing province. Therefore, more attention has been given to the improvement of wheat than any other field crop. The greatest achievement has been the development of Marquis wheat by Dr. Saunders, of the Dominion Experimental Farm. The advantage of this wheat increased the yield per acre in Manitoba from one to five bushels per acre; and pushed the wheat line 50 miles further north. This meant a total annual production in Manitoba of 10,000,000 bushels. Since that time the Dominion experimental farms have distributed many other hybrid wheats, but up to date, none of them have been equal to Marquis.

The ravages of the rust fungi have caused great losses, and changed the whole wheat improvement policy. A rust-resistant wheat is now the aim of the plant breeder. With this end in view, Prof. Wiener, of this institution, purified and introduced a durum wheat called Mindum, which, according to experimental and field results, yields heavier than any other amber durum wheat in the rust areas.

At the present time, considerable work is being done with an endeavor to get rust resistance into a common wheat. The prospects at the present time seem bright, as to the development of this type of wheat in the next five or ten years.

Created Distinct Cattle Areas

In the oat areas of the province, the introduction of Victory and Banner oats have given the growers a medium early, high-yielding oat, and has been a means of making oat growing profitable in districts where wheat cannot be grown.

O.A.C. No. 21 barley, recently been found to be the best malting barley in Canada. This variety was developed by Dr. Zavitz, at the Ontario Agricultural College. The value of this is understood when we realize that Manitoba produces about 50,000,000 bushels of barley, and the maltsters will pay from one to three cents per bushel premium for O.A.C. No. 21.

A prominent agriculturist in Manitoba, less than 10 years ago made the statement that Manitoba would never produce corn, even for fodder purposes. That might have been true if we had to depend upon the United States for our seed. Prof. Southworth, of this institution, has developed several varieties of cold resistant corn, of which, Manitoba Flint is the most widely grown. Last year, about 30,000 acres of corn was grown in Manitoba.

A group of farmers in the Miami district are exceedingly successful in

the production of corn for the seed, and have stated that they can grow all the seed required in Manitoba if they can overcome a little technical difficulty in drying.

Alfalfa, the king of forage plants, was long considered too tender for the Manitoba climate. The Grimm variety was introduced from the state of Minnesota, and proved to be hardy in the eastern and northern part of the province. Seed, however, was too expensive for general use, and while the Grimm would grow well in Manitoba, it would not set seed. Prof. Southworth proceeded to develop a strain of alfalfa as hardy as the Grimm, and one that would produce seed in Manitoba. The result was a new variety, Maesell. This variety has, some years, produced as much as 600 pounds of seed per acre. There is now about 9,000 acres planted to this crop, while 10 years ago there was only about 3,000 acres.

Outside of the Red River Valley, sweet clover is the main legume. Maecor, developed by Prof. Southworth, is superior, because of the greater leafiness.

The development and introduction of many other crops could be mentioned, such as meadow fescue, Sudan grass, crested wheat grass, etc., but those already enumerated will suffice to show the improvement resulting from the efforts of the plant breeder.

Crop Adaptation

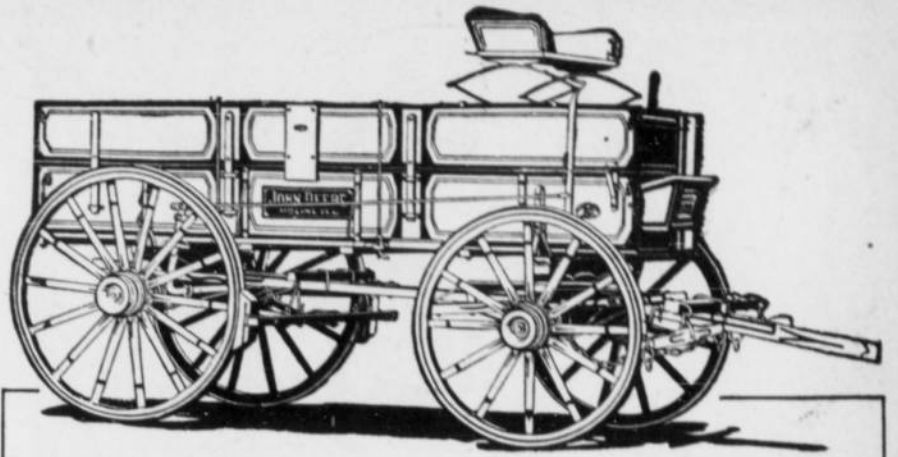
Twenty-five years ago the outside world knew Manitoba only as a wheat-producing area. The result of this was that every immigrant that started farming, undertook to grow wheat. Co-operative experiments were inaugurated by this institution about 10 years ago for the purpose of determining if there were not areas better suited to other crops than wheat. For example, it was discovered that alfalfa could be profitably grown in the Red River valley, and a survey of the different crop reporting districts indicates that about 90 per cent. of the alfalfa is now grown in this area.

Sweet clover on the other hand was found to give excellent results in the south-western portion of the province. With the result, that there is now about 125,000 acres planted to sweet clover each year.

Durum wheat was found to be well suited to the southern portion of the province, and has been the means of making farming again profitable in that area.

The Red River valley produces the highest yielding and the best quality of malting barley, and this area is not producing over half of the barley in Manitoba.

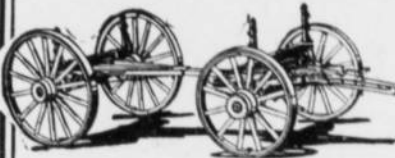
The southern and northern slopes of the Riding Mountains have long been noted for their high yields of oats. The



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Cutting the hay crop on the meadow of the Royal Ranch at Pekisko, Alberta.

success of the Solsgirth Seed Oat Growers Association, indicates the high quality of their oats. From this area is shipped about 75 per cent. of the export oats of the province.

The result of these discoveries, and the production by the farmer of the crop best suited to the district, has made farming in these districts, profitable.

Soil Management

The soil is the basis for all crop production. With the continuous cropping, many problems in crop management have been encountered. The

greatest one at the present time is soil drifting, and it is interesting to note that in these areas brome grass and sweet clover are being introduced into the rotation and drifting is being largely controlled.

In the past 15 years, the acreage sown to these crops has increased from about 28,000 acres to 240,000 acres. At the present time, work is being done in an endeavor to survey and map the different types of soil in the province with an idea from this of developing suitable methods of soil management for the different areas.



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Can You Answer These?

A Page for the Wise Ones

EVERY issue The Guide will ask 20 questions. You send them in with the answers. Your name and address must be attached thereto so that it can be published with the answer which will appear in the following issue. Address correspondence to Question Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg.

How Many of These Can You Answer?

- 1—What nation is Canada's best customer?
- 2—Who was commander-in-chief of the British land forces at Gallipoli?
- 3—Why is a wagon tire heated before it is placed on a wheel?
- 4—Where is Queen's University?
- 5—What is a pulmotor?
- 6—What book in the Bible is older than the books of Moses?
- 7—Whose history of England was denounced as "A Whig pamphlet in three volumes?"
- 8—Who wrote The Pied Piper of Hamelin?
- 9—For what is each of these streets in London noted; Mincing Lane; Pater-noster Row; Scotland Yard?
- 10—What was the Hanseatic League?
- 11—What is the meaning of the word "bolshevik"?

- 12—Who was the founder of the Canadian Experimental Farm system?
- 13—What course did Joseph Howe pursue during the negotiations which led to Confederation?
- 14—Who is Michael Borodin?
- 15—What is resin and how is it obtained?
- 16—How many bushels of wheat are required to make a barrel of flour?
- 17—Who was the founder of the Boy Scout movement?
- 18—In how many wars has Greece engaged since 1900; in how many has Turkey fought?
- 19—Who was the first expounder of high protective tariffs in the United States?
- 20—What is meant by syndicalism?

Answers to the above will appear in the July 15 issue

Answers to Questions of June 15

- 1—Who first flew the Atlantic in a non-stop flight?

A—Two British aviators, Sir John Alcock and Sir Arthur Brown.—Retta Culham, Batttrum, Sask.

- 2—Of what purity is 18 karat gold?

A—18 parts of pure gold to six parts alloy.—Retta Culham, Batttrum, Sask.

- 3—What country governs Greenland?

A—Denmark.—Robert Bridge, Brandon, Man.

- 4—Who was the first British prime minister?

A—Sir Robert Walpole.—Retta Culham, Batttrum, Sask.

- 5—Who was "Mr. Squeers" and what English author created the character?

A—Mr. Squeers was a puffing ignorant brute who kept the school known as Do-the-boys Hall, in Nicholas Nickleby, one of the novels of Charles Dickens.

- 6—What is the oldest British breed of cattle?

A—Local differences in the cattle of Devon, Durham, Galloway, Hereford and other areas appeared at a very early date, but the history of pure-bred cattle practically dates from the establishment of herd books. As the first breed to be governed by herd book records, the Shorthorn is entitled to the distinction of being the oldest British breed.

- 7—What is meant by Machiavellian principles?

A—Niccolo Machiavelli, a 16th century diplomat, is the historic exponent of the principle that private ethics must yield to political expediency in the conduct of a ruler. In other words, a public man is not bound to keep his word when the keeping of it involves him in difficulties.—Miss M. E. Hunter, Watrous, Sask.

- 8—Will gasoline freeze?

A—Theoretically it is possible to freeze any chemical compound if the process be carried on in a vacuum and the temperature be brought low enough. Actually, gasoline is composed of a number of substances which congeal at different temperatures. The first to congeal is nonane which solidifies at —59.8 degrees Fahr. but the principal ingredient is octane which will not congeal till the temperature is reduced to —70.6 Fahr. The gasoline will not be completely solidified till the last product to freeze, pentane congeals at —202 Fahr.

- 9—Who was Simon Bolivar?

A—A Venezuelan patriot who led the South American nations in their long and bitter fight for freedom from Spanish domination.

- 10—How is the very common and useful drug iodine obtained?

A—The commonest source of iodine is by distillation of sea weed.

- 11—State briefly what you know of the "War of Jenkins' Ear"?

A—Robert Jenkins, a British sea captain home from the West Indies, publicly proclaimed that his vessel had been boarded by sailors from a Spanish warship, his cargo rifled, and one of his ears cut off. Jenkins

exhibited the ear in court, whereupon the King declared war on Spain (1738). Some time afterward, it is asserted, the Jenkins story was discovered to be a hoax, he having lost his ear in a pillory.

- 12—For what is John Maynard Keynes best known?

A—For his attack on the gold basis for currency.

- 13—How long will a queen bee live; a worker bee?

A—From two to four years; from six to eight weeks during the height of the season, but for over six months when not active.

- 14—What do you know of the famous Zinoviev letter which played an important part in the last British election?

A—During the closing days of the British election of October 1924, a Russian propaganda letter, purporting to come from Zinoviev, appeared in the London press. England rang with hysterical election speeches by Conservative candidates who told the voters to make their choice between the Union Jack or the Red flag. The Conservatives were returned to power with a big majority. The letter was then discovered to be a forgery.

- 15—Where is the Khyber Pass and what is its military significance?

A—The Khyber Pass is the military gateway of northeastern India through which Russian or any other invading troops would have to pass.

- 16—Who was the moving spirit in the formation and extension of the Women's Christian Temperance Union?

A—Frances E. Willard.

- 17—In which of the British Dominions is the decimal system of coinage in use?

A—In Canada alone.

- 18—How does a cricket chirp?

A—Each wing cover of the cricket is provided with structures which represent a file and a scraper. When the insect wishes to make his call he elevates the wing covers to such a position that the file of one rests across the scraper of the other. Then by moving the wing covers back and forth side wise, they rasp on each other and the whole wing cover is set in vibration. This can be seen by a lantern as crickets do not seem to mind a light.

- 19—Who was the first man to give a complete copy of the Bible to the English people in their own tongue?

A—John Wyclif.

- 20—For what service will the British people remember the American, Walter Hines Page?

A—As American ambassador to Britain he did much to hasten the entrance of the United States into the Great War on the side of the Allies.

A Farm Wife's Novel Enterprise

By MARILLA R. WHITMORE

"THAT must have been our ring," Mrs. Mitchell declared, and answered the phone. "Hello, Mrs. Brown, what is the matter now? Any eggs for hatching? Well, let me see, it's a bit early you know and my hens died off pretty well this winter. . . . Yes, they died, I don't know what the matter could have been, the chicken house is so old and it was damp and draughty in there; the hens acted as if they had colds, they would get as light as feathers and die off by twos and threes until I doubt if there are more than a dozen left. . . . Haven't you any eggs? . . . Going to set a hen this early?"

Soon Mrs. Mitchell was laughing heartily at Mrs. Brown's tale of woe. It seems that she had an old hen that had been broody for three weeks, had been setting on door knobs, old stones and anything she could find, but when she came to set her the old dunce refused and when shut in with the eggs stood up. Finally, in the uproar all of the eggs had been broken and Mrs. Brown was wrathful, to say the least. "Wish I had brains enough to run an incubator," she stuttered, "but the year I tried it I left the eggs out all night several times, all day one day, and finally forgot all about them and hard-boiled the bunch of them. So no incubators in mine; I have heard too much about that experience to relish any more of the men's teasing."

"But that was a good incubator, you paid quite a price for it," Mrs. Mitchell protested.

"Price! I'll say I did. Didn't I go without a new coat and hat on the strength of that plagued contraption? I thought it was the thermometer and bought two new ones; and the next about two in the shade. It takes a real clever mechanic to run one of those nerve-wrecking machines. Why, I sat up with the blessed thing far more than I did with any baby I ever raised, coddled it and pampered it like a spoiled youngster. What was the result? I ask you. What was the result?" And Mrs. Brown's voice rose louder and shriller over the phone.

Mrs. Mitchell wiped the tears of laughter from her eyes and asked, "Well, what was the result? You give the answer."

"Two pesky, measly, lousy, bow-legged chicks, and one of those a cripple. I gave the other one to a hen and she pecked it to death right away and put it out of its misery."

"Well, you had better luck the second time you set it, didn't you?" Mrs. Mitchell enquired politely, knowing full well, having heard it rehearsed time and time again that the result of the second hatch was worse than the first.

Mrs. Brown laughingly went over the second hatch and finally ended with, "I took the old incubator and shoved it out in the work-room, and there it has stood ever since, accumulating dust. Why I wouldn't—you couldn't hire me to touch it again with a ten-foot pole. If I live to be a million I'll hear about my experience with that old contraption. Wish it would burn up; I can't sell it, or give it away, and it is just an eye-sore. . . . There my bread is burning; serves me right, standing here gossiping all day, I'll call you tomorrow!"

Mrs. Mitchell got her farm account books out that evening and pondered long over them. "Fred," she said to her husband, "do you realize that we went badly in the hole with our chicken business, last season, and the season before, and the season before?"

"No. Did you then, Mary? What's the matter—no market?"

"Now, Fred Mitchell, you know very well that there is never anything left to market. With the buildings in the shape they are, they are regular rat harbors, the straw piles near the barns and buildings make fine hiding places for skunks, weasels, owls and hawks. What manage to live through the season and escape the roasting pan die off of T.B.

or something like it during the winter, for the old chicken coops are not fit for winter use."

"That bunch of two-legged varmint that camped north here in the bush got their share last summer," Fred stated.

"H'm—and do you remember how you and the hired men were going to shoot them? Ha! ha!" Mrs. Mitchell laughed, "I hadn't thought of that for a long time," as Fred colored. "Wasn't that good? I can just see you yet; the gypsies could have carried you away."

"Just the same, when I pulled that rope to see if Jake was awake it was just as well his old gun was pointed in the opposite direction, Madam, or you would have been a widow," Fred reminded her.

"Unless the yards can be cleaned and new buildings put up, the runs plowed and some whitewashing done, I'm not going to raise a fowl this year," Mrs. Mitchell stated. "I don't mean maybe, either," she continued, seeing her husband laugh. "You will miss the chicken dinners more than I will, for I don't care so much for chicken any more."

"Easy now, easy now, who is going to do all this extra work, and when? We are behind now and can't get on the land for some time yet, and all the seed to clean besides a million other jobs. Can't do it this spring but really promise, cross my heart and hope to die, that I'll see to it this fall."

"Oh, yes, providing you are not late with threshing and have a million and one other jobs to see to," Mrs. Mitchell sarcastically exclaimed. "Yes, you will do it just like you have been doing it for the last five years. You mean all right, Fred, but you just consider that this chicken business doesn't count much, doesn't cut any ice so to speak. But I mean it; not one chicken do I hatch until the yards are fixed up. Why, don't you remember the time I heard that setting hen squacking last spring and went out in the dark, put my hand in the nest and it was a darned old skunk, and he had eaten every egg. Not only that, but I'll never be the same woman since I took ahold of him, that is sure. Don't you dare laugh, Fred Mitchell, or I won't make you a pie for a month," seeing signs of mirth overcoming her husband.

"What are you going to do with those two incubators you have all rigged up," Fred asked next, stifling his mirth at the memory of the skunk episode.

"Well, I hardly know. Why I've an idea right now. I'll start a home hatchery; there isn't one outside the city, and I know all the women in this district would be glad to have me hatch eggs for them. They have so much trouble with their old hens and they can't run incubators for some reason. Mrs. Brown has an incubator, new last year, she would be glad to have some one take it away, and there is one over at George's, and, why I know of a dozen that are stored away catching dust."

The Mitchell basement was large and airy with well gravelled floor. A trip around the country after some phoning resulted in 10 incubators being brought in. A little tinkering was all that was necessary to put the machines into good repair, and a little advertising by phone and card soon brought in eggs galore. When the eggs were candled there would be an empty machine or so, and a new setting would be started. Soon the first hatching was over and the machines were set the second and even the third time, although it was late in the season. Mrs. Mitchell made a fair charge for her work and found that she had made more profit in the fall than she had any year that she had raised chickens. Seeing that it was so profitable, more machines were added, these were bought for little or nothing that being because people could not or would not bother to operate them.

The next year there was money

Turn to Page 36

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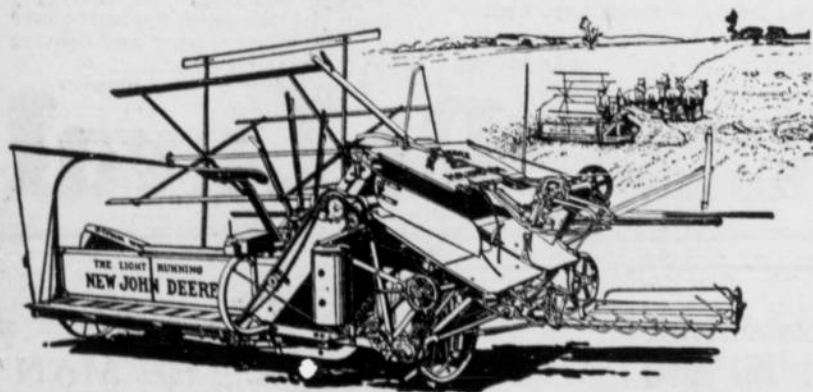
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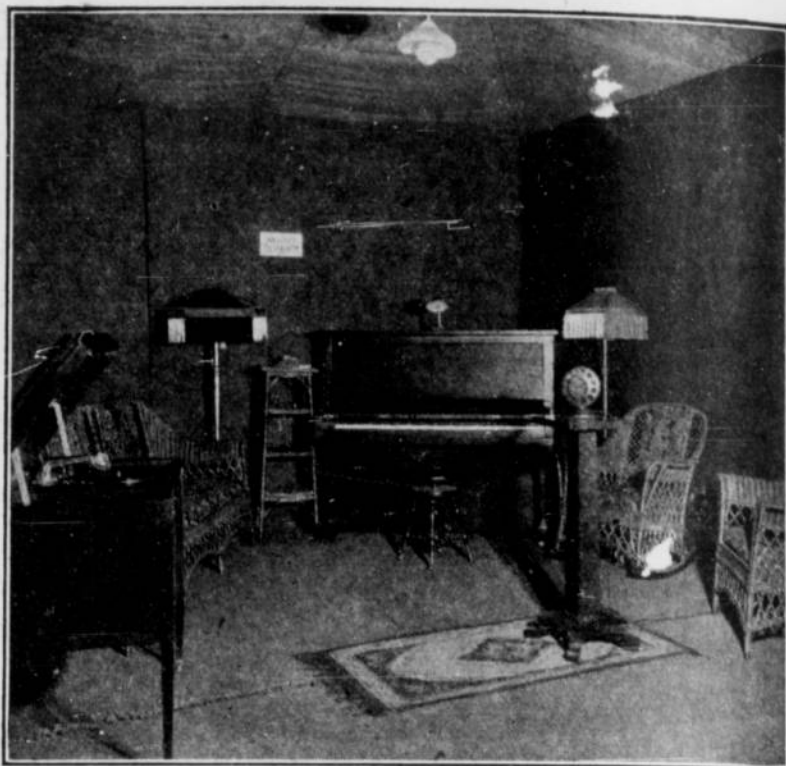
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Edited by D. R. P. COATS



The Studio at 10AB Moose Jaw

Amateur Broadcaster 10AB

Moose Jaw Radio Association renders useful community service through its broadcasting station operated exclusively by amateurs

WHILE Moose Jaw awaited the coming of a powerful broadcasting station operated on commercial lines, it was not without radio entertainment entirely. In fact, the city and surrounding district was very effectively served by an amateur station which is still continuing to provide a very useful and highly appreciated program. A brief history of the Moose Jaw Radio Association and of the development of 10AB may suggest to other towns and cities in our prairie provinces some ideas for rendering similar service to the public.

The first radio association in Moose Jaw was formed in 1920, by a group of young men under the leadership of Walter Pottle, who is now the Dominion radio inspector here. Following a considerable amount of work in other branches of radio, the association co-operated with the Kiwanis Club in 1922, in installing a broadcasting transmitter in the Y.M.C.A. In 1924, the association was reorganized under its present name for the purpose of developing public interest in radio, instructing its members in the construction and operation of receiving sets, reducing local interference and providing entertainment for the sick and shut-in people in and around the city.

Business Men Helped

A number of prominent business men of Moose Jaw, notably Norman Bellamy, made various contributions of studio space, equipment, etc., and 10AB was established on a firmer foundation. Certain local churches installed remote control wires so that the amateur station might broadcast religious services, and this valuable work was entirely taken care of by 10AB until the commercial station, CJRM, took over its share. The latter station now broadcasts morning services from the churches, and 10AB the evening services. In addition, 10AB provides excellent concert programs during the week, dividing evenings with CJRM and in every way co-operating amicably with the more powerful station in the best interests of the community. It is doubtful if there can be found anywhere in Canada a better example of two local stations working harmoniously to give service. They help each other along in every possible way, swapping microphones and even remote control wires as occasion may demand.

Any history of 10AB, however brief,

must include a note regarding the splendid help which has been given by the Moose Jaw Radio Association to the general hospital. Through radio appeals, funds have been collected, amounting already to over \$500 for the purpose of installing a receiving set at every bedside. Such efforts are noble indeed and demonstrate the spirit of service which inspires this organization of amateur workers. Nor must we omit reference to the chief operator of 10AB, Alfred Jacobson. This gentleman has been responsible for the construction of the broadcasting equipment now in use and for its maintenance throughout the five years during which the station has been on the air.

Thanks to his labor and ingenuity, Moose Jaw conventions and gatherings have been accommodated with a highly efficient "public address" system of amplifiers and loud speakers. When a prominent lecturer spoke in the city recently, his voice was carried by this apparatus from one church to another, through the telephone wires, and was heard by more than 4,000 people in another building.

Radio and Rain

The latest charge laid at the feet of radio broadcasting is that it is directly responsible for all the rain we have been having. A Winnipegger has written to the Tribune about it, suggesting that broadcasting stations should be closed down or controlled, because they're making things all wet. His theory is that the air is becoming highly ionized by radio energy and that this ionization has something to do with letting loose the moisture from the clouds.

Now that the flat-earth theorists can't get a hearing, it seems that folks are obliged to turn their attention to other matters. Some years ago, radio was blamed for the mortality of carrier pigeons. That was in the days when the combined power of all the world's wireless stations was but a fraction of the present total, so that had there been anything in the yarn the pigeon species would be long since extinct. Then another genius arose and explained that wireless waves clashing together in mid-Atlantic had caused the fire which burned the steamship *Volturmo*. During my management of CKY, I was the recipient of a threatening letter from a gentleman in western Manitoba who

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Old Wooden Nose

By FRANCIS DICKIE

NEAR the ancient village of "Old" Hazelton, in the northern interior of British Columbia, dwells a very old Indian who, single handed, fought at close quarters and killed a grizzly bear. The fiction books are full of tales of men who have done this. But I believe this old Indian is one of the very few men who have actually performed this feat and lived to tell the story.

Briefly the story is as follows: Some fifty years ago on a mountain side he came up close to a grizzly and shot it with a big lead ball from one of the old smooth-bore rifles. Imagine attacking a big grizzly with such a weapon, an animal that often takes three or four bullets from a high-power modern rifle before succumbing! Yet this Indian, being close to the bear, and a good shot, succeeded in very badly wounding the animal. It charged him instantly. He had no time to reload, a slow job in those days. He turned and ran down hill, hoping the bear would fall from exhaustion.

But the bear overtook him. As he ran he had drawn his hunting knife, and when the bear came up he turned. The spot was upon a little tableland often to be found on the lower mountain slopes. The bear's rush knocked him off his feet. One swipe of his claw tore away his nose, part of his scalp and much of the flesh from his face. Yet, with unbelievable nimbleness he got to his feet. Then the bear rose upon his hind legs, attempting to crush the man. But the Indian ducked below the reaching paws and drove the steel of his long knife for the animal's heart again and again, while he wrapped his other arm tightly around the bear, and with head bent and hugged close against the ani-

mal's body strove to shield his most vulnerable part from the animal's jaws.

The bear was terribly weakened when the Indian closed. Despite this it tore away the man's shoulder flesh in a terrible manner before it fell. The Indian was a man of great strength and actually managed to crawl home, and for 50 years has survived this encounter of his youth. But the real point of the story is that for 50 years he has worn a wooden nose, cleverly carved, fitted with great skill into the little bit of bone the grizzly left, but nevertheless grotesque.

Now Indians are peculiarly averse to physical defects of a kind liable to arouse derision. In fact, they greatly fear any action even which makes them appear ridiculous before their people. In the old days a great chief would go to the lengths of giving a great feast just because some of his tribesmen had seen him slip and fall in the mud. This was known as "saving from ridicule" and corresponds to the Chinaman's "saving face."

And so this remarkable old man with the wooden nose has lived for half a century practically a hermit because of his consciousness of his wooden nose. Yet he wears it as less an evil than the scarred remnants. I had great difficulty in even seeing him. But through a very close Indian friend who had some influence with the old man finally succeeded. But though the old man proudly related the story of his fight with the bear, no amount of talk would get him to consent to a photograph. Small wonder at this. For 50 years he had been practically a hermit because of his infirmity; was he after all this time to show it to hundreds of thousands of people in the great outer world?

The Fathers of Confederation

Continued from Page 5

He was not an approachable man. There could be no doubt of his cleverness; yet he could not carry an audience with him. He was too involved. He talked over their heads. I once counted 237 words in one of his sentences, and not one of them was superfluous. We reporters dreaded him. Like Cartwright, he dealt heavily in sarcasm, and took a deep delight in flaying an opponent. I saw much of him between 1885 and 1888. He was usually, when not at his desk, with head down on his arms, pacing up and down the corridor, his hands behind his back, and always alone. That is my most vivid recollection of him—a lonely and unhappy man, loving power and yet thwarted in his ambition.

The Obscure Apostles

There were many other men in the background when Confederation was taking shape, and some of them played parts of greater moment than did many of the delegates to the conferences. I do not wish, however, to be invidious. Only a few of them came within my little orbit in later years. I recall Sir David Macpherson, Hon. James Aikens, Hon. David Christie, Hon. Billa Flint, Hon. A. Vidal, Hon. John Hilliard Cameron, Hon. John Sanfield Macdonald, M. C. Cameron, Sir George Etienne Cartier, Hon. Thomas N. Gibbs, Hon. Lucius Seth Huntingdon, Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere, Archibald McKellar, Joseph Rymal, Walter Shanley and Christopher Dunkin.

I often saw Sir David Macpherson, but never knew him. He was a pompous man, who, while speaker of the Senate, provoked considerable criticism by having his portrait painted full length. Hon. James Aikens, the father of the present Sir James, was a kindly and generally beloved member of Sir John Macdonald's 1878 cabinet. Lucius Seth Huntingdon was noted for his magnificent and resonant voice, and was the rival of the late Hon. William Pater-son—famously known as "Little Thunder"—as an outdoor speaker. I heard him first at a political picnic in 1877, and it was said that every syllable he

spoke could be heard distinctly at a distance of 300 yards.

I never knew John Hilliard Cameron, but I frequently heard his namesake, Matthew Crooks Cameron, in the courts at London. He was looked upon as one of the most skillful cross-examiners we have ever had at the Canadian bar; and before a jury he was a master pleader. I sometimes wonder why we have no barristers in the courts today who measure up to the stature of the men of the seventies and eighties—men like Cameron, and Osler, and Meredith, and Blackstock and Warren Rock. Those were the days when people would travel miles to hear one of the famous pleaders address a jury in a big case.

The Platform Art Waning

I sometimes suspect that oratory has become a lost art in parliament, since there is no one there today who can hold the House spellbound as did Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Sir Joseph Chapleau, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir William Meredith, Sir George Ross or Sir John Thompson. What has become of men of the stamp of Dalton McCarthy, with a style so incisive and penetrating that one strove to catch every word? Has oratory, like letter writing, ceased to be thought worth while? If so, then this generation lacks something which the generations of the past relished as a genuine joy.

As we look back upon that vital formative period which saw our Canadian Confederation come into being, we should realize that it was the work of men—men of vision and courage. Yet the retrospect brings sadness; for not one of them is alive today. They were for the most part mature men when the conferences took place, and they have gone to their reward. I was eight years of age when the first Dominion Day was celebrated, and living in a little German village in the county of Waterloo; yet it fell to my lot to pass into the orbit of big men and to see much of our public life. I knew many of the prominent figures then in parliament, and share the sentiments of those who honor them for the service they gave to their country.



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"Septic poisoning often results from amateur corn-paring," writes Adolph Kasviner, New York City foot specialist. "Corn paring is a Chiropodist's work—no layman should try it."

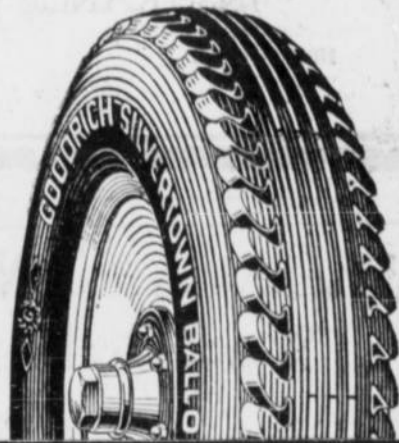
If you would treat corns by paring, go to a Chiropodist. But to end a corn at home... use Blue-jay. Blue-jay is the sensible, gentle and safe way. The cool pad relieves shoe-pressure and stops the pain at once. There is no danger of applying too much medication. Each plaster contains just the right amount of medication to end the corn. The new 1927 Blue-jay in the new package is now at all drug stores... at no increase in price. For calluses and bunions use Blue-jay Bunion and Callus Plasters.

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Ask your druggist today for a two-ounce original bottle of Moone's Emerald Oil. Almost every druggist in the country can supply you.

The Men of Kildonan

By J. H. McCULLOCH

CHAPTER XXIV

The Return of the Bois-Brules

HERE was stupendous news! Could it be possible that the Earl's fighting men had arrived from Upper Canada? Vague rumors of the Earl's activities had reached us; the men who refused to go to Upper Canada with the North-westers had always held that Lord Selkirk would come to his settlement with soldiers at his back. Now it seemed that this faith had been justified. Yet we who held the smithy could find nothing to corroborate the news that the Indian brought. We were alone in the settlement, and kept close to our fortress.

Still, we were left alone. We saw no signs of the Nor'westers, and more significant still, the river was free of traffic. As the days passed, it became evident that we were not marked for immediate attack, so we set about restoring the blasted colony, cutting and stacking hay for the absent settlers, building their houses anew, and repairing their trampled fences. MacLeod was on good terms with the freeman, and with their help we accomplished much in the month that followed.

Never have I seen the like of the confidence that animated MacLeod during this period; the man was so sure that the settlement would be re-established that he set about building a Governor's residence. Truth to tell, I would have taken to the river had it not been that his faith and industry held me in check, for I was beside myself with anxiety concerning Bessie and my mother. Indeed, I owe much, and this settlement owes much, to John MacLeod. For he it was who, by faith and great daring, beat back the Bois-brules at the last weary ditch.

"They will be back, Donald," he used to say when my spirits were at low ebb. "God Almighty wills it that this settlement will live. Look at the grass waving yonder,—hundreds of thousands of square miles of it. The traders will never hold it. They will be back, Donald. They will be back."

And even as MacLeod predicted, the settlers came back. The Indians brought the first word of them; they had seen them coming down Lake Winnipeg. At last and long we sighted them coming round the bend in the river downby, and heard the cheery chant of Robertson's voyageurs:

Far, far they're borne to distant lands,
En roulant ma boule
Till gathered by fair maidens' hands,
En roulant ma boule
Rouli, roulant, ma boule roulant,
En roulant ma boule roulant,
En roulant ma boule.

On they came, and as the first canoe touched the mud at the river's edge I waded out into the water and took my dear wife in my arms.

"Hush, *m'eudail* (my dear). You are safe. The trouble is over," I whispered, for she shook like a leaf in my arms and wept silently. Indeed there were few eyes that were not wet that day; for the folk had gone through much, and were perilously near the breaking point. Their spirits revived when we told them the news; and we in turn were elated to discover that they had been overtaken at Jack River by Colin Robertson.

The gallant fellow had been sent from Montreal by Lord Selkirk, and finding the settlement deserted, he had led his men on to Jack River. Here, as I say, he overtook the discouraged remnant of the Colony. They had been ill-used, and some of them were determined to proceed to Fort York, in the hope of getting back to Scotland. Only by taking a stern attitude was Robertson able to bring them back.

We led them to the trading post, where a rude banquet had been prepared to celebrate their return. With his own hands John MacLeod poured coggies of good rum for everybody, telling and retelling the story of our stand against the Bois-brules. Passing freemen stopped to gaze at the new bustling trading

post, and padded away hurriedly as Duncan MacDonald, full of good mutton, ham and rum, and with a kingly port, paced slowly back and forth before the door of the post playing "The Glen is Mine." Women hummed the old tune as they busied themselves once more about their own hearthstones, and the old men straightened their weary backs and muttered in Gaelic as the prideful notes of the *piobaireachd* skirled up and down the quiet river till at last, faint but defiant, they assaulted the walls of Fort Gibraltar upby. The settlement, Phoenix-like, had risen from its very ashes.

Summer gave way to autumn. Crops were garnered and stored for the winter. The Bois-brules remained on the plains. The Nor'westers kept close to their Fort.

A strange tension, born of a feeling of false security, marked the existence of the settlement. During this period I was much in the company of Colin Robertson, and to me he voiced his anxieties. On the last night of October he summoned me to Fort Douglas, and when I entered his private quarters I discovered him deep in conversation with a stranger of striking appearance.

At my entrance Robertson presented me to the stranger, and for a long moment I gazed with admiring eyes at the commanding figure of Jean Baptiste Lagimoniere. Even in his mocassins, his height equalled my own, and he was high-chested, broad, and straight as a withie. A pair of blue eyes, pale but piercing, gleamed steadily above a hawk-like nose. The resolute jaw and sensitive mouth were but ill-concealed by the short, glossy beard that gave an added maturity to his fresh face. He wore a suit of ruddy deer-skins that marked him for what he was,—a trapper and *courier de bois*.

Robertson closed the door and shot the bolts, and returning to the fire, began to speak in a tense but restrained voice.

"There is greater need than ever to get word to the Earl, Stewart. Lagimoniere brings word of trouble a-brewing out on the plains. Word must be taken to Montreal."

"To Montreal!" I exclaimed. "It is near two thousand miles to Montreal, and every route watched by Nor'westers."

"Eet ees not too late, M'sieu Stewart," commented the runner quietly. "Eef eet must be, I will go to Montreal."

"Lagimoniere is the only man who could carry the message," exclaimed Robertson earnestly. "We can trust him, and there is not his like as a runner between the Rocky Mountains and Montreal."

"But the distance," I repeated. "Two thousand miles, is it not? Two thousand miles of hardship and danger. You would be shot like a dog, Monsieur, before you reached Fort William."

The *courier de bois* shrugged his shoulders.

"Eet ees nothing for me, non!" he said simply. "Who can overtake Lagimoniere in the woods? Pouf! I pass the clumsy dogs like the wind—silent! Non! For me eet ees nothing much. I think only of *ma femme*. She will be alone so long, and there ees danger here. Eet ees not good for her to be here alone."

Robertson stepped closer to Lagimoniere, and put a hand on his shoulder.

"As God is my witness, Monsieur," he said gravely, "I will defend your wife and children with my life. They will be brought to the Fort and honorably cared for until you come back. Have no fears about them. Will you carry the message?"

"*Si je puis!*" replied the runner calmly, crossing himself quickly. "Give me the letter, and I leave now. When daylight come, I will be near Pembina. Eef questions are asked, Lagimoniere has gone on a hunting trip."

Robertson seized a letter that lay on the table, sealed it carefully at the fire, and handed it to the waiting runner.

In another minute Jean Baptiste

July 1, 1927

Lagimodiere, bound for Montreal, faded like a shadow in the darkness.

For a long time Robertson sat silent before the crackling fire. At length he cracked his pipe sharply on the grate, and rising to his feet exclaimed:

"You was a man, Stewart! A man on a man's errand!"

I nodded, and departed homewards. Late in the year Robert Semple, of Boston, the new governor selected by Lord Selkirk, arrived at the settlement at the head of another contingent of settlers.

Our new Governor soon showed his mettle. Before he had been a month in the settlement he ordered the seizure of Fort Gibraltar, and in short order the stronghold of the Nor'westers was taken, and Duncan Cameron put in irons. The crafty Nor'-wester, however, promised to keep the peace, whereupon he was given his liberty and the command of his Fort.

The supineness of the Nor'westers at this time was noteworthy; it did not accord with their customary ruthlessness. Those of us who had reason to know them remarked the fact in the hearing of the Governor, but he scented no mischief. For Cameron he expressed profound contempt. Thus, at the very beginning of his regime, Governor Semple displayed his fatal weakness,—a curious compound of excessive confidence, obstinacy, and contempt for the enemies of Lord Selkirk. He had no patience with the minions of the North-West Company, and scant respect for their prowess. In his eyes they were poachers pure and simple,—to be dealt with summarily as poachers. The portentous drama being enacted on the banks of the Red River had developed to the stage where the need for conciliatory measures on the part of Lord Selkirk's agents was desperate. A giant, the creature of those stark men of Montreal, stood at bay, and those of us who had felt its teeth knew well that it would fight, and that savagely, ere it expired. But if any such thought passed through the mind of Governor Semple, he gave no outward sign of it. Austere and self-contained, he sought no man's counsel.

Black clouds began to gather on the horizon. News of fighting between the men of far-flung rival forts filtered through to the settlement. Peguis, the Saulteaux Chief, warned the Governor that the Metis were seething with hostility towards the colony. Colin Robertson blamed Duncan Cameron for fomenting the ill-feeling, and urged Governor Semple to retake Fort Gibraltar. The stern, suppressive course was ever favored by the Governor; and so, in April, the stronghold of the Nor'westers was assaulted and garrisoned by our soldiers; Cameron, its evil genius, was put in irons and sent to England for trial before a judge and jury.

There were those who lauded these stern activities of Governor Semple. For myself, I kept my tongue in check while praying inwardly that the Earl would appear on the scene in time to pour oil on the troubled waters. Only once did I offer a protest against the Governor's high-handedness. It came on the heels of his decision to tear down Fort Gibraltar. I feared the consequences of such an act, and with Robertson backing me up, laid my objections before Governor Semple. I might better have saved my breath, for the Governor grew as cold as ice towards me and, as I thought, none too civil towards Robertson, over whom he exercised direct authority.

So, no sooner had Robertson set out for Fort York with his prisoner, Cameron, than the Governor, with that fatal stubbornness that was to cost him so dearly, set out with thirty men for Gibraltar. In less than a week the Northwest Fort was completely demolished, the material in it being used to complete Fort Douglas.

But the military ardor of our Governor was yet to lead him to commit greater blunders.

Pembina House, against which the settlers had no just complaint, was captured by the Governor, and its occupants hustled as prisoners to Fort Douglas. I prayed anew for the early appearance of Lord Selkirk, for signs of an impending catastrophe were to be seen on every hand. The Northwesters kept their claws sheathed,—an ominous

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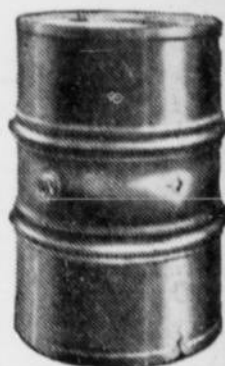
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thing! The Indians avoided the settlement. The free-traders, followed by their wives and half-breed children, slipped silently away into the Western plains. The men of the settlement stayed close to their own doors. Round the fires of far-flung camps men with dusky faces chanted war-songs and fondled weapons.

But, though our minds were uneasy, we upheld the Governor stoutly. Indeed, there was no other course for us now,—for the Governor, by intercepting messengers of the Northwesters, had given us proof that the colony was to be attacked. The reason for the apparent meekness of the Northwesters at Fort Gibraltar was now disclosed; the master-minds of Montreal were focused on the growing settlement; the plan for its complete destruction was in their hands.

The first blow was struck by our enemies. The *Bois-brules*, led by Cuthbert Grant, overpowered Lieutenant Pambrum, a servant of the Company, at Fort Qu'Appelle, as he was bringing supplies down the Assiniboine River to Fort Douglas. A very decent, quiet-spoken man was Pambrum, and from him, after we became friends, I learned much concerning the plans that filled the brain of Cuthbert Grant at that time. Pambrum was kept a prisoner for near a week, and during that time, he told me, Grant used to strut about in front of him, cursing the English and boasting that he and his *Bois-brules* would govern Rupert's Land. According to Pambrum, the *Bois-brules* leader was completely obsessed with the crazy idea of establishing a new nation, of which he would be the dictator. I, Donald Stewart, now write this down, for although I have never defended the arbitrary actions of Captain Semple, yet I do know, from the fireside talks I had with Lieutenant Pambrum, that, sooner or later, Upper Canada would have had to reckon with Cuthbert Grant. So it may indeed be that Governor Semple was pre-destined to play the sad part that he did in the history of this country.

Pambrum was brought East by Grant, and concerning his experiences he shall tell his own story,—a story that I have heard so often that I know every word of it by heart.

"I was treated civilly enough," said Pambrum, "and my worst affliction was the eternal boasting of Grant and the French war songs that the *Bois-brules* were for ever chanting. However, nothing of an account happened till we came upon a band of Cree Indians one evening. The *Bois-brules* immediately mingled with the Indians, urging them to fall in behind Grant. But the Crees sat stolidly by their camp fires. Yellowhead MacDonald decided to try his hand with them, and he approached the Cree Chief with an oily smile and made them a speech.

"My friends and relations," says he, "I address you in bashfulness, for I have not a pipe of tobacco to offer you. The English have been spoiling the land that belongs to you and the *Bois-brules*. Have they not driven away the buffalo? My friends, you will be poor and miserable if the English stay. But we will drive them away from your hunting-grounds, for the North-West Company and the *Bois-brules* are one."

"There was more of this palaver from Yellowhead, and then he requested the Crees to join his eastbound warriors.

"The Cree Chief got to his feet and told Yellowhead that the Crees were friends of King George's men, and would not follow the banner of the *Bois-brules*. Yellowhead fumed and swore and threatened, but the old Cree Chief stood his ground,—and the woods behind him were alive with his young men. So the cavalcade proceeded, down past Brandon House it came, gathering recruits as a rolling snowball gathers snow, and so on East along the Portage trail. It was on the 19th of June that the swollen cavalcade came to a halt at Catfish Creek, four miles Northeast of Fort Douglas. They expected to hold a council of war here with the Northwesters who, in accordance with plans laid at Montreal, had been sent from Fort William to join the *Bois-brules* in a merciless attack upon the settlement."

That is the story of the coming of

The Grain Growers' Guide
the *Bois-brules*. What followed their coming is another story, and I shall tell it myself.

CHAPTER XXV

The Massacre of Seven Oaks

I was mending a fence at the back of the house when they brought word of the coming of the half-breeds. Little Donald Bannerman, pop-eyed and pecking, came flying over the garden to me, crying as he came: "They're coming, Stewart Mhor! They're coming to the settlement. The Governor wants you at the Fort!" Having delivered his message, the little fellow, he was no more than ten years old, burst into tears, and edging close to me, put his hot little hand in mine. I took him to the house, put my musket under my arm, and with a light word to Bess, set out for Fort Douglas.

At the Fort I met Burke, the Company clerk, as he came running in from the plains. Looking past him, I saw a knot of men about half a mile away. Their muskets glinted brightly as they caught the slanting rays of the sinking sun.

"Join them as fast as you can, Stewart," panted Burke, pointing to the group at which I gazed. "The half-breeds are on the rampage. Hell has broken loose. The Governor sent me back for a cannon. I'll follow up with it." He raced on, shouting for men to help him, and I started running towards the Governor's little party. As I ran I passed white-faced women and crying bairns as they fled towards the Fort, and they cried out to me that the *Bois-brules* were bearing down upon the settlement further down the river.

At last I came up on the Governor and his followers, and then I saw the *Bois-brules*. They were moving away from us towards the river. A cloud of dust rose from the feet of their horses as, chanting a war-song, they bore down upon the helpless settlers by the river.

Captain Semple, spy-glass in hand, turned from an inspection of the half-breeds and looked long in the direction of the Fort. The poor Governor was in a quandary. There were the *Bois-brules*, well-mounted well-armed, and outnumbering us ten to one, advancing threateningly upon the settlers; behind us there was no sign of Burke and his reinforcements. With a final despairing look towards the Fort, the Governor turned towards us.

"I think we had better follow on, Gentlemen," he said quietly. "We can accomplish nothing by standing here. Spread out as you advance."

We moved forward at his bidding. Before we had travelled three hundred yards, however, the half-breeds turned to face us, and as we proceeded slowly towards them, they ceased their chanting and started back to meet us, spreading out fanwise as they came. In ten minutes they had almost completely surrounded us, and as they drew in close I saw that they were painted most hideously. It came upon me then that we were in deadly peril, and with a strange gripping feeling at my heart, I moved as quickly as I could to the Governor's side. Even as I did so, a black, thickset Frenchman left the ranks of the *Bois-brules* and rode towards us, holding up his right hand as if to command a hearing.

"You! What you want, eh?" he shouted as he came within speaking distance.

"What do you want?" retorted the Governor sharply, looking the Frenchman sternly in the eye.

"We want our Fort," shouted the Frenchman angrily, and as he spoke he rode boldly forward till his horse almost brushed the grim-mouthed Governor.

"Go to your fort, then," snapped the Governor, his eyes flashing angrily.

The Frenchman, crazed by the taunt, twisted suddenly in his saddle, and with an exclamation in French, swung his musket at Governor Semple. Quick as a flash, however, the Governor caught hold of the barrel. There was a flash and a roar as the Frenchman's musket went off. I heard a sudden gasping cry behind me, and glancing backwards I saw Lieutenant Holte writhing on the grass.

Before I could move a hand to defend myself, the half-breeds began to fire

their muskets at us, and bullets whistled through the air. I could hear the Governor shouting, but all was noise and confusion, and bending low I darted to an oak tree that stood near me, and threw myself flat on the ground behind it. Pushing my musket forward, I raised my head very cautiously and peered along the barrel. The *Bois-brules*, yelling like demons, were spurring their ponies in all directions.

About thirty yards to my left I saw a man rise from the ground as a mounted *Bois-brule* bore down upon him. Who the man was I never knew, for the twilight was deepening into darkness even then, but he raised his musket to his shoulder and answered his assailant's fire. The murderous half-breed threw his musket into the air and toppled over his horse's neck. The man who brought him down bent over his smoking musket. Suddenly his head went back with a jerk, and dropping his musket he spun slowly round and fell forward heavily on his face. A whooping *Bois-brule* slid from his horse, and drawing a knife from his belt, ran towards the convulsing body. It was Perrault, the tracker! Hardly conscious of what I was doing, I pulled the trigger of my musket. When the smoke cleared away I saw the body of the deserter sprawling over the dead body of a better man. So much of the massacre I saw clearly; the rest is a blur, for a score of desperate hand-to-hand fights were waged simultaneously, and the groans of dying men mingled with the savage, exultant shouts of the bloodthirsty invaders. The men from the Fort, scattered as they were among their mounted antagonists, were doomed. Each man fought dourly for his life, but the butchers were quick at the killing. Fortune had so far favored me, for I had thrown myself into a depression formed by the pawing feet of a fly-pestered buffalo, and in the turmoil I escaped notice.

As I lay there, scarce daring to breathe, the sound of a familiar voice came to my ears. Cautiously I raised my head. There, about twenty yards away, I saw Captain Rodgers rising from the ground. By some strange chance, he had, like me, escaped the notice of the half-breeds. He seemed to be bent on making a race for his life, for he crouched low like a runner, casting swift, calculating glances in the direction of the Fort. The *Bois-brules* saw him as soon as he stood up, and three or four of them made for him, shouting as they ran. Then I heard a quivering voice cry out: "Give yourself up, Rodgers! For God's sake give yourself up!"

Poor Rodgers threw down his musket, and holding his hands above his head, walked towards the swiftly-approaching *Bois-brules*, crying out to them, first in English and then in French, that he surrendered. He came to a standstill in front of the foremost *Bois-brule*, repeating very calmly: "I surrender." For answer the *Bois-brule* put his musket to the Captain's ear and pulled the trigger. In this shocking manner Captain Rodgers of Fort Douglas met his death, and ere his dead body had struck the earth another villainous half-breed was upon it, with a knife, slashing and stabbing like a maniac.

While this horrible scene was being enacted, I caught a glimpse of John Pritchard standing in the midst of a group of howling *Bois-brules*, and I could hear him pleading for his life. The *Bois-brule* who shot Rodgers strode up to him, and swung his musket as if to dash Pritchard's brains out. Thereupon a dozen *Bois-brules* rushed upon Pritchard, and he went down among them. I could hear thumps of their muskets on the poor fellow's body. In the midst of the melee a tall, powerfully built *Bois-brule* threw himself furiously upon the writhing group, hurling Pritchard's assailants away. Shielding the terrified Pritchard with his body, he harangued his compatriots in the French, waving his arms and flashing his white teeth. What he said I know not, but the *Bois-brules* fell back grudgingly and Pritchard was led away towards Frog Plain.

Again I flattened myself behind my tree, my face pressed into the grass. After a while I heard voices behind me, and a moment later the ground

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shook with footfalls of running men. There was a sudden yell above me, and before I could rise to my knees the barrel of a musket was pressed hard into the back of my neck. I shut my eyes and held my body taut, steeling myself for the explosion that would hurl me into eternity.

A hundred pictures flickered through my mind during that awful moment. Then I became aware that the musket-barrel no longer pressed my neck. Before I could raise my head, I received a terrific clout between my shoulder blades, and as I rolled over with the sudden agony of the blow, half a dozen *Bois-brules* fell upon me, mingling their blows with curses. One, more murderous than the others, danced around me, brandishing a long knife. I thought I was done for, for a dozen arms were wrapped about me; but in the nick of time a powerful savage stepped forward, caught my assailant's wrist, and ordered the others to release me.

Cuthbert Grant stood before me, his small eyes glinting cruelly through the red paint that he had smeared his face with. For a moment we held each other's eyes. I knew then that Grant had plans of his own concerning me.

"There's no wall between us to-night, Stewart," said the *Bois-brule* leader sneeringly.

"'Tis so, Cuthbert Grant," I replied, and unable to control my deep and abiding hatred of the man, I added foolishly: "But you have plenty of men at your back again, whatever."

"You dog!" he snarled, advancing towards me, his hands opening and closing with the passion that rode him.

"I have a mind to finish you now."

He thought better of it, however, and turning his back to me, jabbered in French to his men. One of them ran to his pony, came back with a piece of rope, and in the twinkling of an eye my hands were cruelly tied behind my back. At Grant's sharp command, I was led away towards Frog Plain. The *Bois-brules'* leader walked behind me, and as we passed the dead and mutilated bodies of the men who had gone out from the Fort earlier in the evening, he boasted loudly about the great victory that was his. Reckoned in blood, it was a victory sure enough, for the bodies of a score of our men lay about me, and the blood near froze in my veins as I saw the painted assassins, insensate with the blood-lust, slashing at the dead bodies like ghouls among carrion. As we moved toward the river, one of my guards, with an animal snarl, sprang from my side towards a groaning, shuddering figure that lay in the grass. The death-rattle was sounding in the fallen man's throat; already his clammy face was tinged with yellow, or so it seemed to me as I gazed, in horror and pity, at the dreadful spectacle. Noting my look, the Metis gave a fiendish yell, and brandishing a gleaming knife, threw himself upon the expiring man. Thrice he slashed, and rising to his feet, dashed a gory, quivering mass at my feet. The grisly thing rolled in the dry grass, picking up a coating that gave it the hideous aspect of a giant water-slug in an armour of pebbles and twigs.

Horror gripped me so suddenly that I could scarce draw my breath.

Cuthbert Grant kicked the gruesome thing into the long grass and uttered a short laugh.

"You see, Stewart," he snarled, "what things have come to."

I looked at him without answering, and infuriated by my silent scrutiny, he sprang at me and struck me heavily on the mouth. "Take that," he hissed. "And keep clear of Deschamps here," he went on, inclining his head towards the fiend who had committed the outrage upon the dying man. "Keep clear of him, Stewart, or your tongue will be in danger before this night is through."

Thus, sick with horror and grief, and with blood trickling from my split lips, I went forward with my captors till at length we came upon Governor Semple.

The poor man raised himself up on his elbow when he saw us, and cried weakly: "Cuthbert Grant, I appeal to your humanity. I am badly wounded. My thigh is broken, and I will bleed to death if I am left here overnight. I ask you to have me carried to my Fort, where I can get attention. God knows

The Grain Growers' Guide

you have shed enough blood this day without leaving me here to die like a dog."

Grant looked down at the helpless Governor, and seemed undecided as to his course of action. But if he felt any pity for Governor Semple, it was for a moment only.

"I can do nothing for you now," he muttered. "I have other things to attend to, but I will leave this man with you"—he indicated a leering French half-breed who stood beside him—"and I will send another man back to help carry you to your cursed Fort."

I stepped quickly forward and knelt down beside the Governor. He was weeping silently, and my own eyes filled with tears as he reached up and put his hand on my shoulder.

"God help me, Stewart," he said in a weak and broken voice. Then, with a quick movement, he drew my head down and whispered: "Make your escape, Stewart, and see to it that this day's work is avenged. Get word to the Earl . . ."

I heard no more, for my captors dragged me roughly away. We had not gone twenty yards when a shot sounded behind us, and looking back, I saw Governor Semple turn slowly over on his back, wave his arms slowly as a man will when he wakes out of a deep sleep, and collapse. Bending over him, with a smoking musket in his hands, stood the French half-breed.

CHAPTER XXVI A Midnight Swim

Cuthbert Grant's eyes met mine. "God! but you will be paying dearly for that foul crime, Cuthbert Grant," I cried bitterly. "You have murdered a great man. Babes unborn will scorn your name for the hand you have taken in this day's work."

"Keep your tongue quiet," snarled Grant, and he sprang at me and struck me savagely again. "Who are you to talk about babes unborn? Before this night is done, your tongue will be shortened."

Then, like a man in liquor, he began to boast of his murderous ongoings. All the way to the *Bois-brule* camp at Frog Plain he kept up his tirade. "Do you know how many of our patriots were killed over there?" he asked me.

"Patriots!" I repeated, trying to keep the scorn out of my voice.

"Yes, Patriots," he retorted. "Patriots of the New Nation, the Nation that will sweep the English vermin out of this country. You have seen how we fight, Stewart. We are not afraid to kill. The brave *Bois-brules* give no quarter. We lost two men,—two only. Where are your brave soldiers? Sacre! The coyotes will have their fill of them to-night. You think you are lucky, eh? Well, you will see. Cuthbert Grant has his own way of making his prisoners dance. Sulky dog! I will loosen your tongue with a hot iron to-night. Before I am through with you, Stewart, you will see Fort Douglas in my hands. We will attack to-night, and if a finger is lifted against us, we will kill every man, woman, and child in your cursed settlement."

He raved on in this bloodthirsty manner until we reached the *Bois-brules'* camp. Here we came upon John Pritchard, who *fleeched* (begged) before Grant in a most pitiable way. At last, in his desperation, Pritchard promised Grant that if he was freed he would induce the people at the Fort to surrender. Thereupon Pritchard was released, and Grant's sneering laugh followed him as he sped away to safety.

As for me, I was backed roughly against the wheel of a cart, and my hands were lashed to a spoke. There Grant left me, telling me that he would come for me later on in the night.

The victorious *Bois-brules* were rejoicing round their camp fires, and while the feasting went on I was forgotten. But I knew well what Cuthbert Grant had in store for me; so keeping my eye on a sentinel who lolled on the grass near by, I tried my strength against the ropes that bound me to the cart. After some cautious pulling and twisting, my wrists loosened, and quickly my fingers sought the knot that held me to the wheel. It was the work of a moment to untie it. Still keeping my back to the cart, I tried to slip one of

my hands through the rope that bound my wrists together. A bitter task it was, but at last one hand slipped free of the rope. Cautiously I looked about me. The sentinel had risen to his feet, and had moved nearer the camp fires, around which the *Bois-bules* were marching, chanting their songs. Suddenly I heard my name shouted above the tumult, and a moment later some men came running across the firelight in my direction.

I waited no longer. Bending low, I sprinted off into the darkness, heading for the river. Unfortunately for me, the camp fires diluted the blackness of the night over a considerable area, and my dash for liberty was plainly seen by the approaching *Bois-brules*. Luckily for me, however, they had come for me unarmed, and I had faded into the outer darkness ere a musket could be pointed at me. But their wild shouts instantly roused the camp, and out of the corner of my eye I saw a score of *Bios brules* racing through the firelight after me. Muskets flashed and roared behind me, and once my legs were spattered with dirt as a stray shot, luckily aimed, found its target uncommonly near my flying heels. Behind me, and not so far behind me at that, I could hear the sharp, eager exclamations of my pursuers.

I had thrown caution to the wind, staking everything on being able to reach the river ahead of my pursuers. The dry leaves and twigs crushed under my flying feet, the telltale sounds guiding those that hunted me, for as I ran I could hear the sputter of bullets among the dry leaves. Tall black pillars suddenly appeared before me, and a moment later I sprawled headlong into the dense undergrowth that fringes the river bank where the family of giant cottonwoods stand brooding to this day.

If you walk through that silent jungle today, you will come across a ragged ditch,—dug by the waters that rush noisily down to the river when the ice is going out in the spring. It was this jagged-edged gully that I plunged into, and to this day I cannot decide whether it saved my life, or greatly imperilled it. As to that, those who read this record can be their own judges. I went into it head-first, striking the muddy bottom with an impact that knocked the breath entirely out of me, and sent hot, darting beams of fire out of my eyes. I think I must have been stunned for a few minutes, for when I pulled myself together and started forward gropingly, I heard, all around me, the cautious voices of my pursuers as they went beating back and forth through the brush. I sank silently down again. I could plainly hear the movements of my pursuers. They knew that I lay concealed somewhere in the thicket, and being hunters by instinct and experience, they sought me silently.

I knew full well that these tigers of the plains would find me, and as I lay there on my face, with my heart pounding against the muddy ditch-bottom, I made up my mind to make another desperate bid for my life. In the blackness ahead of me I caught the glitter of black, moving water. A sudden dash would take me to the Red's deep edge. Scarce daring to breathe, I quickly rid myself of my heavy shoes, and squirmed out of my coat. Then my heart missed a beat, for not ten feet ahead of me a shadowy figure clambered down into the ditch, stood there a moment listening, and then, to my vast relief, climbed up the opposite bank and disappeared. I hesitated no longer. Head thrust forward, and parting the thin brush with my hands, I rushed down towards the glistening water, and even as I dived into the black flood I heard a sudden yelling behind me that told me I had been seen.

Down into the chilly water I went till my fingers clawed the mud of the river bottom. Even then I kept swimming, till, with bursting lungs, I let myself rise gently to the surface. Out into the river I swam gently, with the side of my face lying deep in the water. I could hear the thwarted *Bois-brules* shouting to each other as they raced up and down the river bank, but I knew that none of them would dare to take to the deep and treacherous river in pursuit of me. Suddenly a musket



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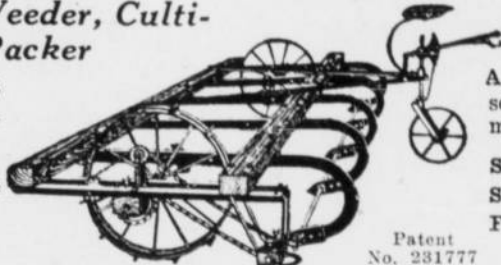
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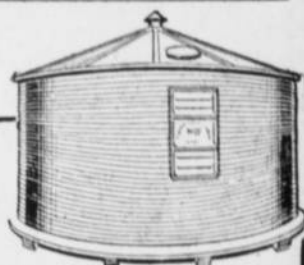
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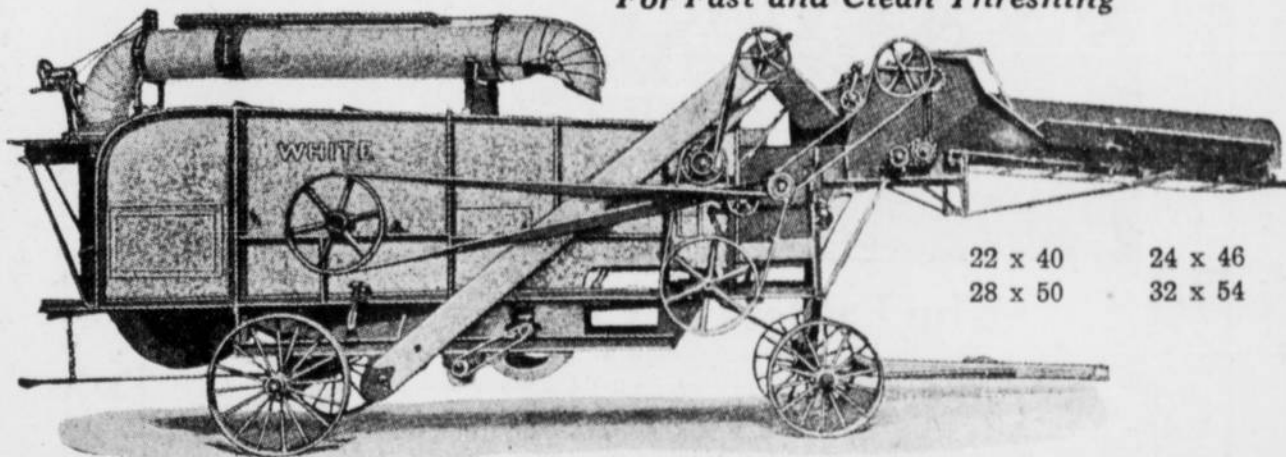
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flashed on the river bank, and at the same moment there was a sizzling splash not three feet away from my head. The keen eyes of the *Bois-brûles* had detected me. There was another spurt of flame, and again the water spouted up a few yards away from me. Taking a deep breath, I dived again, and turning down-stream, I swam swiftly under the water for twenty or thirty yards. When I came up again, a dozen muskets were flashing on the river bank, but the marksmen had fairly lost their target now, for I could hear the lead slapping the water well up the river. So I gave no more heed to the *Bois-brûles*, and turning upstream, stretched myself out for a long stern battle with the black river.

For I was not out of danger. What with cloudbursts in the Dakotas, and a wettish spring here, the Red had swollen until its muddy waters crept among the bushes that fringed the normal edge of the deep, implacable stream. To swim the Red in these circumstances was no weakling's task; to breast its heavy, silent current in total darkness made matters greatly worse. More than once, as I neared midstream, and felt the heavy drag of the current, I had to summon all my resolution to fight down a panicky feeling that, if given rein, would have drowned me like a whelp in a sack. But after that sharp encounter with my overstrained nerves, I became calm and confident, closing my eyes and keeping count of my strokes.

A hundred! Two hundred! I began to tire, so I turned over on my back, and swimming leisurely in that position, rested my head and neck. Now I took to the breast stroke again, and with renewed strength I took fifty strong full strokes that brought my shoulders well out of the water. Still there was no visible sign of the opposite bank,

and in spite of myself black fears and doubts began to gnaw at my vitals. What if I had been making little progress against the heavy current? Was I merely drifting down the middle of the swollen river? "No!" I argued, talking out loudly to the water that licked my cheek. "I cannot be drifting in midstream. I have swum the Red before to-night, and by all reasonable calculations I should be nearing the other side."

"Ah, yes," argued back the twin imps, Doubt and Fear, "but recollect, Donald Stewart, that the Red is running high to-night, and besides which, you forget that your clothes have weakened your stroke."

I was in this turmoil of mind, and thoroughly exhausted, when something brushed my face. At the same moment my hand clawed mud that felt like velvet. My eyes being wearily closed at the moment, I opened them to find myself among a clump of half-submerged willows, and grasping their tough branches for support, I clambered up the slippery bank till I reached a clean grassy slope. Here I lay for a long time. When I could breathe easily again I got to my feet, and set out as rapidly as I could up the river, for in that direction I had friends.

To be continued

- - R-a-d-i-o - -

Continued from Page 28

complained that our radio waves were rotting his bones and causing his teeth to drop out. Other people have blamed radio for numerous phenomena, from fallen arches to sunspots, and yet the world rolls on. Baldness was attributed to radio waves in 1913. It is surprising that golfers have not thought of the unbalancing effects of radio waves as an alibi for bad games.

The curious thing about these superstitions, for they are nothing else, is their persistence. One still hesitates to mention that the moon's phases do not control our weather, notwithstanding that astronomers have been telling us for years there is no scientific foundation for the popular belief.

Anyone who is inclined to agree with the rain and radio theory advanced by the Tribune correspondent might compare the powers of broadcasting stations in various parts of the world with the inches of rainfall recorded in the same localities making due allowance for the climatic differences as they existed prior to the entry of the demon radio. Chicago should be very wet—which in one sense they tell me it is—and Manitoba extremely dry—which in the same sense it certainly is not!

Listening In

With a six-tube set, I have been listening in at Moose Jaw. CKY's program came in for a few minutes, during an interval in the static which was spoiling things. What a splendid radio voice is owned by Nellie Tennant! Her singing of My Laddie was delightful. Then Pipe Major Collie came on with his bagpipes, and the static protested so we had to switch off. Is it possible that the first bagpipers may have been held responsible for the moist climate of Scotland? Seriously, though, there is something plaintive about the pipes, when not overplayed, which even those of us who are not Scottish can appreciate.

I must get for The Guide readers a photograph of the lady who announces at CJWC, Regina. I heard her an hour ago and liked her voice. Wonder who she is? It is great to sit in the audience and enjoy the thrill of being kept guessing.

CFCN, Calgary, is to be congratulated

The Grain Growers' Guide

on having the services of Si and Ebenezer, two old-time fiddlers who held my attention while I should have been engaged in writing this radio column. Doc Craig and his Merry-makers, of CJRM, are good also. Their picture will appear in an early issue of The Guide.

There is certainly variety for radio fans in Saskatchewan and Alberta. With plenty of healthy competition between the numerous stations, the programs are generally good. At least, there is always some fun in comparing Saskatoon with Edmonton or listening to discover whether Regina or Moose Jaw will have the best programs this week. We hear Bert Hooper's "Good-night and God bless you," as he signs off at CKCK every Sunday and we feel that Bert is in love with his job like the rest of us.

Amateur Transmitting

My amateur transmitting station is now on the air at Moose Jaw, operating with call letters 4FO. On the first evening in the new location, I handled traffic with 6BUC, Honolulu. This nothing extraordinary in amateur work but is mentioned simply to give Guide readers some idea of the distances commonly being spanned by amateurs all over the world. Jack Brickett, who has long been prominent in Saskatchewan radio circles, helped me erect my mast and tune up the set. Jack is a very capable "ham" and is among the Canadian amateurs who have exchanged signals with Australia.

A Farm Wife's Novel Enterprise

Continued from Page 27

enough to build one good community chicken house with cement floors and run-ways, providing the men did the work. This they were glad to do after a chickenless summer and winter. Not only this, but they were gradually clearing out the yards, plowing up the old ground to get rid of the germs of disease, raising the old granaries that were harboring the rats and making a general improvement. The boys had bought a couple of weasels to hunt the rats down and there was a great running and squealing when these were turned loose in granary and barns. "Beats your cats and rat poison, don't it, mother!" one of the boys asked, watching the slaughter. "Remember last spring, or spring before when you let us save all the young kittens so the mother cats would hunt down the rats. There were forty-seven cats around, and the rats were doing the Charleston right under their very noses, and the chickens were going like hot cakes. I will never forget how furious you were when you found that the ma cats were hunting the chickens and never touching a rat... Whoopie see that fat one run, isn't he a whale? That serves you right for fattening up on chickens all these years, old rat."

The next season Mrs. Mitchell made a little change in her method. Instead of charging for the first hatch she hatched the eggs on shares, restocking her chicken coops with pure-bred chickens, and using the brooder to raise them. She now had 22 machines working and her fame as a chicken hatcher was spreading far and wide. Orders came in by mail and there was more than she could handle.

The next season in her own coops were 200 pure-bred Rocks. Procuring some pure-bred cockerels, she advertised, "Baby Chicks for Sale" and began operations. That year there was a real profit in the business, and Mrs. Mitchell says that if she had the time and the space she might as well hatch by the thousand as it would take little more trouble and that the work was pleasurable as well as profitable. There was no worry connected with the work, no lying in wait for varmit, no chasing silly old hens under cover when a storm came up, or trying to herd them into their own coops at night. The work is pleasant, you are not wading through mud from morning until night, and providing you know how to run incubators you can make a profit doing home hatching."



Robert Harris: del.

The Fathers of Confederation

The Quebec Conference, held in Quebec, October, 1864

CANADA owes a debt of gratitude to the far-seeing statesmen who had the breadth of view and clearness of vision to realize that out of the separate colonies of British America could be made a powerful Dominion which would one day form an important part of the great Empire upon which the sun never sets. Their prevision has been confirmed and justified by the great progress of the country since July 1st, 1867, the natal day of the Dominion of Canada, and by the high place Canada now occupies in the eyes of the world.

The Confederation Life Association was incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada, and commenced business in 1871, the name "Confederation" being taken from the recently formed confederation of the four provinces, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Since that date the progress of the Company has been commensurate with the great progress of Canada. Founded to give safe life insurance in a Canadian Company, efficiency and prompt service, with the interests of the policyholders supreme, have ever been the ideals of the management.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION

The Birth of a Nation

Continued from Page 4

United States of the reciprocity treaty of 1854 which was being threatened; she would have an outlet to the sea at all seasons of the year, and she would be more able to defend herself in the event of war. Brown saw strength and prosperity for Canada in the proposed federal union and liberty in the dissolution of the legislative union of the two Canadas.

To Galt belongs the credit for bringing Confederation into the realm of practical politics, but the driving power of Macdonald and the co-operation of Brown was essential to its success. Be it said to the credit of the Fathers of Confederation that in the hour of crisis they sank their political differences and stood shoulder to shoulder to promote the venture. The Canadian parliament voted in favor of Confederation by a vote of 91 to 33.

Maritimes Not Enthusiastic

In the maritime provinces the reception was not so favorable. Prince Edward Island refused absolutely to enter into the proposed confederation. In New Brunswick the legislature was dissolved so that the electors might pass judgment and their verdict was overwhelmingly against the proposal, but a second election 15 months afterwards told a different story and New Brunswick was willing to come in.

In Nova Scotia, Joseph Howe was bitterly opposed to the scheme, and great hostility developed. Why should the identity of Nova Scotia be lost? What was there in Canada to inspire confidence? It had a long and sordid record of factional strife; it had the taint of disloyalty as evidenced by the annexation manifesto; it had a heavy debt. Why should Nova Scotia be a cat's paw to pull Upper Canada out of the fire of its constitutional difficulties? These were the arguments that were used, but Tupper was adamant, and the Nova Scotia legislature voted in favor of the proposal. Even then Howe did not give up the fight. He went to England in protest against this wrong to Nova Scotia, but had no success. To Charles Tupper must go the lion's share of the credit for Confederation in so far as the maritimes are concerned.

The Birth of a Nation

The British North America Act was drafted in London in 1866. It passed the British parliament in March, 1867, and came into force on July 1, of the same year. It is rather interesting to note that it was proposed to call the new country the "Kingdom of Canada." This was the name favored by John A. Macdonald, but objection was taken to it by Lord Stanley, the secretary of state for foreign affairs, on the ground that it might be offensive to the United States and the name Dominion of Canada was adopted instead.

Lord Menck, the first governor-general, called upon John A. Macdonald to form a government, which he consented to do and Canada started on her voyage. The new Dominion faced many trials and many difficulties followed in rapid succession. In Nova Scotia, Howe continued his attacks on the union and in the first federal election, there was almost a solid block of representatives pledged to a repeal of Confederation. Finally Howe was won over, was induced to become a member of the cabinet, and the opposition gradually diminished, although it has not entirely disappeared.

Canada had its difficulties, too, with the Fenian raids and with the United States over fisheries and commercial disputes, but its future was assured. The period of expansion began and Canada looked to the West and the distant Pacific. The long rule of the Hudson's Bay Company came to an end and Rupert's Land was surrendered to Canada in 1869, for £300,000.

In 1870, in the throes of the Riel uprising, the new province of Manitoba came into existence and was admitted to Confederation. The march westward did not cease for the Pacific Coast was the goal. In 1849, Vancouver had been established as a crown colony, and on the main land in 1858, the crown colony of British Columbia had come into be-

ing. In 1866, the two were united. How was this Pacific colony to be united with Canada? The obstacle of distance seemed insurmountable, but an understanding was arrived at, the main basis of which was that Canada should build a railroad to connect the Pacific Coast with Canada, and in 1871 British Columbia joined forces with the Dominion. In 1873, Prince Edward Island came in, induced to do so to a large extent by financial difficulties arising out of railway construction in the island.

No individual factor has been more important in the development and expansion of Canada than that of railway construction. It has been the key that opened the door. British Columbia would not have come in if Canada had refused to provide the necessary connecting link and the maritimes would not have entered Confederation without an agreement to build the Intercolonial. In fact they insisted on that agreement being specifically inserted in the B.N.A. Act.

In each case there was tremendous opposition. It was argued that the Canadian Pacific would not earn enough to pay for axle grease, but it has become one of the greatest and wealthiest railway systems in the world. Upper Canada never believed that the Intercolonial would pay its way. It was not intended at the time that it should do so. It was built as part of the agreement with the maritimes as a national undertaking.

Planned Ambitious Future

Canada, according to Macdonald and Cartier, was to become the fourth nation in the world. From the point of view of material progress even the optimistic McGee would not have ventured to prophecy what has actually come to pass. The prairies were considered arid wastes, unfit for human habitation, yet they have become the granary of the world. The wheat crop has grown from 16,000,000 bushels produced in Ontario, to 400,000,000, largely grown on the prairies, and Canada is now the largest wheat exporter in the world. She is the second largest gold producer, and in the volume of her foreign trade she stands sixth. In water power and potential electrical energy she has no equal. The wealth of her forests and her mines and her fisheries is too vast to be accurately computed. She is probably the richest country in the world per capita so far as natural resources are concerned.

Towards the goal of nationhood tremendous progress has been made. Responsible government in its fullest sense is gradually being acquired. A



Packing supplies in to a remotely situated ranch.

large measure was granted in 1846, but even Lord Durham was not prepared to make the grant complete. He felt that it was essential to recognize the principle but believed that in some respects the Crown should act only upon the advice of ministers responsible to the British House of Commons. "The constitution of the form of government—the regulation of foreign relations—the regulation of trade and the disposal of public lands" according to Durham "are the only points on which the mother country requires a control." The last point was abandoned in his report; the third has been conceded; the second has been modified, for Canada is now negotiating her own trade treaties and she gained a measure of international recognition by her signature of the Treaty of Versailles and her membership in the League of Nations.

The Last Bar

The fourth point remains and even that may vanish. Canada has no right of her own motions to amend her constitution nor to alter the terms of Confederation; nor has she the right of self-determination in the judicial field; in law her position is still that of a colony—largely self-governing, it is true, but not entirely so. But the door is opening. At the recent Imperial conference of 1926, it was laid down that Great Britain and the Dominions are "Autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another, in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations," a definition fraught with far reaching implications of increased autonomy and self-government if not freedom from all control. Control over her own constitution and her own judicial system will be the next forward step of the new nation conceived and brought to life by the Fathers of Confederation. What story will the centenary of Confederation tell? Who can say?

The Key to National Unity

Brown and Macdonald favored, in theory at any rate, a legislative union for the British provinces—Cartier and the maritime leaders were absolutely opposed. National unity implying uniformity was attempted by the Legislative Union of 1841. Durham undoubtedly hoped that a united Canada would become an English province with the passing of time and the constant pressure of an English speaking majority. But Confederation put an end to that hope with its foundation of provincial rights and special guarantees. Perhaps national unity lies in a different direction—in diversity and freedom of self development in those matters that men prize most—freedom of religion—freedom of speech.

A Glimpse Into the Future

The racial differences in Canada have not lessened but have increased, for a third element has come into the life of the nation—the peoples of Europe who are neither French nor British in origin. The population of Canada has grown from 3,000,000 to almost 10,000,000. The population of British origin has been reduced from 60 per cent. to 55 per cent. of the total; that of French origin from 31 per cent. to 27 per cent., whereas the percentage of population of non-British origin other than French has doubled. A new nation is being formed, not only politically, but racially and physically as well. The key to its unity of national growth lies in its capacity to combine co-operation with individualism—in its exercise of toleration—in mutual understanding—in its realization that the test of Canadianism is not so much community of language, religion or racial origin as the devotion to Canada, the land they share in common.

Canada may not, perhaps, become the world in point of numbers, but the future is bright with the light of opportunity, and she will take the place that her pioneers have prepared for her, if we carry on the work with the courage and tenacity which they displayed. Let us look to the present and we need not fear the future. It is in the hands of destiny.

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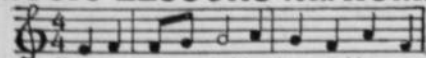
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THE DOO DADS TINY IS ON THE WARPATH



The Doo Dads

It never pays to take things that don't belong to you. Nicky Nutt discovered that in a way he'll never forget.

You see, it was this way. Tiny, the elephant, Nicky's best playmate, was eating a huge ice cream cone. Now everyone knows that Tiny is as greedy as he can be. Ten ice cream cones mean nothing to him. So Nicky thought he'd never miss just one, so down his gulliver it went.

But believe me, it didn't take Tiny long to discover that he'd been robbed, and he set out hot-foot to give Nicky what was coming to him. Nicky saw him coming with thunder in his eye and didn't wait but ran for his life, Tiny after him.

The chase was getting hotter and hotter. Nicky ran for dear life, but the elephant gained on him steadily. The poor little Doo Dad, Nicky, jumped

over the creek which flows into the river Doo, just behind farmer Grouch's house; he twisted and dodged round buildings, up narrow alleys, under low hanging branches; but nothing could stop the furious elephant.

Finally Nicky thought of a bright idea. The door of farmer Waddleduck's house was wide open and just as Tiny's wriggling trunk was about to close on his body, Nicky dashed in, Tiny after him. Lucky for Nicky there was an open window just beside the door, or I'd hate to think what would have happened to that poor little Doo Dad. Nicky lost no time but vaulted clear through it. Tiny tried to follow but the window was too small and he got his neck jammed between the sills.

Nicky soon saw what a stroke of luck he had had, and as soon as he could get his breath from such a terrific run, he began to laugh at the unlucky

elephant pinned in as tightly as though he were wearing a wooden collar. Now Tiny could only stand just so much. He was mad enough as it was, but the tight window hurt his neck, and the teasing of Nicky made him just see red. Pretty soon Nicky heard the floor boards in the house splintering like match wood, and Mrs. Waddleduck poked her frightened head out of the window and shrieked to Nicky to make his elephant go away.

No need to make Tiny go anywhere. He has his mind made up. When the last floor board was gone he started house and all, after the annoying boy. Such a chase as there was! Dooville will never forget it. Flannelfeet, the will never forget it, but a mad cop, did his best to stop it, but a mad elephant won't stop at anything. There's nothing left for Nicky to do but to climb a tree.

The Tie That Binds

Continued from Page 3

Alberta, could not have been brought under cultivation to the same extent were there not railway facilities, first for the settler to reach these lands and then for the marketing of the products of the farms. The vast forests of Canada awaited the building of railways in order that timber might be brought to the mill and then distributed to consumers in all parts of Canada and of the world; the same might be said of the fisheries, another great basic industry, whose development has been materially assisted by facilities for the quick and economical marketing of their products.

Today, Canada has her railway facilities; sufficient indeed to care for the needs of a vastly increased population and her great problem is that of securing additional population that the resources, which are at hand, may be developed. In addition to the need of manpower, there is, of course, the need of greater migration of capital to the Dominion, but signs are not wanting that world capital is interested in Canada and that the immediate future will see a greater influx of outside capital than has been available in the past.

Immigration Increasing

As to the influx of manpower, we have but to look over the records of the present immigration season to realize that Canada continues to be the great magnet which is attracting good classes of men and women in other countries who are casting about for a place to build up homes for themselves. There are, in many other countries, millions of people who would make good Canadian citizens, and they are looking toward Canada as their future home. In some instances they are citizens where there is overcrowding; where the prospects for the man or woman seeking to establish himself or herself are not as good as in Canada. Where these people are healthy and of the right type, Canada can afford to welcome them within her borders. The combined efforts of governments and transportation systems are being devoted to bringing to this country, such of these people as will become good Canadian citizens and who, in building for their own futures here, will materially assist in the development of the Dominion as a whole.

During the last few decades, the United States was the country which called the man or woman from other countries who sought new opportunities for progress. Today that trend has changed, and the movement is northward into Canada. I believe that movement will continue, and that we can reasonably assume that the next few years will see an influx of new Canadians, who will people some of the millions of acres of unsettled land bring them under the plow and thus add to the wealth of Canada.

Returning From South

As we glance backward over the achievements during the 60 years which have elapsed since Confederation, we Canadians have much to give us cause for thankfulness. At the first census, in 1851, Canada had a population of 2,384,919; at present she has an estimated population of 9,300,000, and indications are that this figure will show rapid increases during the next few years, not only through the arrival of new Canadians but also through the return of many who, in recent years, have changed their domicile and are now turning their steps northward again—back home from the United States.

It is refreshing, so far as Western Canada is concerned, to read and to hear the statements of responsible commercial men with reference to present conditions and prospects. We find the

chairman of the prairie division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association stating that conditions in Western Canada were never more full of promise. He continues: "We are looking forward confidently and with justification to rapid development in the immediate future. Our primary industry, agriculture, has made tremendous strides in the past three years and established itself on a firmer basis than ever before. Although weather conditions have been adverse this spring and the acreage sown will likely show a decrease from last year, yet there is no reason why we should not expect a bountiful harvest."

Optimism Prevails

That statement, we know, was not made without a thorough survey of conditions in all parts of the West. It is supported by the opinions of other responsible men who are in a position to judge. In the East and the West alike, there is, I find, a firm spirit of optimism; a belief that the next few years will see more rapid development in Canada than we have yet experienced.

Indeed there is no room for anything but optimism with regard to Canada. There are yet within the various provinces, vast resources. Capital is being brought in from outside countries for their development, and there is a movement of man-power toward these shores which will provide many new farmers.

I have touched upon the growth of the Canadian National system from its small beginning to its present stretch of more than 22,600 miles of line. In addition it has its complement of ocean, lake and coastal steamships; its telegraph, hotel and express services and its other auxiliaries with which it is enabled to provide a complete transportation service for the people of Canada.

There are many factors which must be considered in the operation of such a system but the outstanding thought which must be and which is kept to the fore at all times, is that of "service to the people of Canada." The Canadian National Railways system has progressed, as shown by its financial statements from the date of amalgamation to the present; we believe that it will continue to progress, with the support of the people of Canada, because behind every decision and every development is the one thought of service to the communities through which we operate.

The Forward Look

In our work of today, however, we are continuing to build upon the foundations laid down by our predecessors; those heroic pioneers who saw the possibilities of a great, united Canada. There were mistakes in their day, as there are mistakes today, but the benefits of their early work far surpass any of the errors. In our thoughts of the present and the future, therefore, we must not fail to pay our tribute to the vision and work of the builders. If they were, perhaps, sometimes far in advance in their visions, the things which they accomplished were necessary to make Canada a united country—united "from sea to sea"—and on the basis of their constructive work has followed industrial and agricultural development which has made Canada a land good to live in and to live for, where there are opportunities for success awaiting every man who is willing to come here, take off his coat and work.

Faith, determination, thrift and industry, are necessary to success in this country as in every other growing country, but the people of Canada have demonstrated that they possess these attributes and I have every confidence in the will to succeed which they have always shown, and which, I feel confident, will carry us on to developments even greater perhaps, than the most optimistic of us now believe possible.

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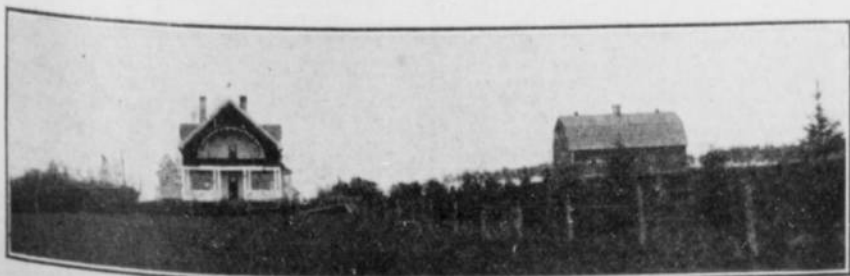
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A roadside scene in the environs of Edmonton.

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By J. Edw. Tuft



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AERO CUSHION TIRE AGENCY—ACETYLENE and electric welding. Rubber repairs of all kinds. We can make your tires and tubes puncture proof at low cost. Try a kit of our Tire Dough at 50c., mends any thing, made of rubber; also Rubber Tire Paint and Top Dressing, any color, at \$1.00. Write for particulars to Aero Cushion Tire Agency, 1087 Main St., Winnipeg. 11-5

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Buy Your Paint

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CASEY, DAWSON & CO.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, REGINA, SASK. Practice King's Bench, Surrogate and Divorce. Money to loan on farm lands.

BEES and BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES

BEE WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS' supplies in stock. Price list on request. Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Regina and Winnipeg.

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AUTO, TRACTOR AND GENERAL MACHINE bearings rebabbited. Manitoba Bearing Works, 169 Water St., Winnipeg. 6-12

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RUBBER DRIVE BELTS SPliced AND vulcanized. Auto Tire and Vulcanizing Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 12-5

THRESHING BELTS SPliced AND REPAIRED. No stitching, all vulcanized. Curtis Tire Service, 490 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 12-5

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FORT ROUGE BICYCLE STORE, WINNIPEG. 6-12

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CREOSOTE FENCE POSTS

PRESSURE TREATED CREOSOTED PINE posts are stronger than cedar. They will last for 40 to 60 years. Price—three inches to four inches top diameter, 30 cents each; four inches to five inches, 40 cents each; all f.o.b. Calgary, or we can quote you a price at your station. Use creosoted posts and be through with your fencing problem for your life-time. The Dominion Government Forestry Branch recommends creosoted posts. Wanted—A price on willow pickets, winter delivery. Alberta Wood Preserving Company Limited, 1910-9th Ave. West, Calgary. 11-5

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OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Bugs and house furnishings renovated. Fur stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. 6-24

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HENRY BROS. LIMITED, 969 SHERBROOK, Winnipeg. 4-12

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FARM HELP—THE SALVATION ARMY IMMI- gration Department has a number of applications on hand, but is still open to hear from employers needing farm help. Apply Brigadier Ed. H. Joy, 317 Carlton Street, Winnipeg. 9-5

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THE MALLORY FRUIT HOUSE, SARDIS, B.C., ships to consumers full crates choice fruit at pleasing prices. Picked and packed right. Everything from strawberries to apples. Write for price list, now ready. 11-5

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STRAWBERRIES, \$3.75; PRESERVING CHER- ries, \$2.85; delivered. Price list other fruits. Fraser Farms, Mission, B.C.

STRAWBERRY RHUBARB FOR SALE, 2½c. per pound. Order early. Nelson Clark, Treesbank, Man. 12-3

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FURNITURE, STOVES, New and Used

GOOD, CLEAN, USED FURNITURE. NEW samples, reputable brands, largest assortment. Ranges our specialty. Shipments to all points. Free catalogue. Goffe & Co., Winnipeg. Estab-lished 1891. Block north of Eaton's. 1011

H. MOZERSKY, DEALER IN NEW AND second-hand furniture, stoves, 537 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 1-24

HARGRAVE FURNITURE STORE, 317-344 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg. 1-24

ADANAC FURNITURE EXCHANGE, 335 CARL- ton St., Winnipeg. 1-24

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS



A WONDERFUL SELF HOME TREATMENT for the healing of VARICOSE ULCERS, ECZEMA, RUNNING SORES, etc., while working. Many Testimonials. Write NURSE DENCKER, 610½ Portage Ave., Winnipeg. Mrs. Hans Poulson, Kingman, Alberta, writes: I am glad to tell you that your varicose ulcer treatment cured my leg. That terrible pain in my leg stopped almost at once after applying your ointment, and I was happy that I could sleep, etc.

SELLING—GOOD CONDITION SIMPLEX auto knitter, \$35. L. E. Hulme, Box 151, Davidson, Sask.

SELLING—TAYLOR SAFE, SUITABLE FOR store or office. Fireproof and as good as new. C. Partridge, Siletoons, Sask. 12-2

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FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN WANTED For Railroads near their homes. EVERYWHERE. Experience unnecessary. Beginners \$150-\$250 monthly. Clerks wanted also (which position?) RAILWAY ASSOCIATION, Box 28, The Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg.

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TO BE ASSURED OF THE SECURITY OF YOUR INVESTMENTS

You should entrust them only to well established agencies in whom you can have absolute confidence.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION

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GENUINE FRUIT ESSENCE TO MAKE ALL kinds of liqueurs, etc. Kirsh, curacao, prunelle, benedictine, chartreuse, menthe, cherry-brandy, cacao. Price 50c. bottle. Book of recipes sent. Bottle cappers, \$1.50-\$2.35. Bottle crowns, 50c. gross. Corks. Bottlers' sundries, etc. Richard-Beliveau, 334 Main St., Winnipeg.

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FENCE POSTS—TAMARACK, CEDAR AND WILLOW: 4-foot and 8-foot Slabs, cordwood, stovewood, corral poles, telephone poles, sawdust. Write for delivered prices. THE NORTHERN CARTAGE COMPANY, PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

LUMBER—SHINGLES AND MILLWORK. Direct from Mill to Consumer by car lot. Grades and measurement guaranteed. Price lists, estimates and quotations free. Low prices, high quality and real service. COAST AND PRAIRIE LUMBER CO., Province Bldg., VANCOUVER, B.C.

INTENDING BUILDERS—ORDER YOUR lumber early, direct from mill. Send list of lumber, shingles, lath, millwork, or send sketch or cut of proposed buildings for our delivered price. All material guaranteed coast grade, at lowest prices. Farm Builders Lumber Co., Pacific Building, Vancouver, B.C. W. Hayman, manager. 10-5

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CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS DE- livered your station. E. Hall, Soliqua, B.C. 28-13

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MISCELLANEOUS

MONEY ORDERS

WHEN
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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS—STATE whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Musical instrument catalog on request. We repair all phonographs. Send us your motors. Gloeckler Piano House, Saskatoon. 12-13

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SAVE YOUR SIGHT—N. V. GORDON, OPTO- metrist. Henry Birks & Sons, Ltd., Winnipeg. 23-13

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WILL ARON ROGERS AND WM. HILL, OR any one knowing of their address, kindly write Harry Daynard, Box 92, Treherne, Man.

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REMNANTS—THREE POUNDS, \$2.00; FIVE pounds patches, \$1.50. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

SEWING MACHINES, REPAIRS, Etc.

USED SINGER SEWING MACHINES AND other makes from \$10 up. All guaranteed perfect stitchers. Write for free list. We ship anywhere. Parts and needles for all makes. Singer Branch, Dept. G, 300 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

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STOVES, REPAIRS, ETC.

STOVE REPAIRS FOR ALL CANADIAN AND American ranges and heaters. Green's Greater Stove Co., 551 Main St., Winnipeg, Man. 11-6

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E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMISTS, 290 EDMON- ton St., Winnipeg. Specimens mounted true to life. All work guaranteed. 10-5

WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME East, Winnipeg. Birds, heads, rugs mounted. Lowest prices in West.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED TOBACCO—REGALIA BRAND, postpaid five pounds or less. Rouge or Havana, Connecticut, \$2.65, in Spread Leaf, \$2.90; Hauborg or Rouge-Queneau, \$3.40; Queneau or Parfum d'Italie, \$3.65, in Spread Leaf, \$3.90; Valgo Brand, \$2.00. Richard and Bellevue Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

TYPEWRITERS

FREE PRICE LIST OF NEW AND REBUILT Royal typewriters and Corona four-bank portable typewriters and all other makes of typewriters on request. Royal brand typewriter ribbons and carbon paper. Royal Typewriter Agency, 20 C.P.R. Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. 2711

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS WITH GUARANTEE. Write for illustrated price list. Cleaning and repairing promptly done. Modern Office Appliances Ltd., 250 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 10-5

WATCH REPAIRS

FLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watches for estimate by return. 12-12

PRODUCE

Live POULTRY Wanted

Hens, over 6 lbs.	20-21c
Hens, 5-6 lbs.	19-20c
Hens, 4-5 lbs.	17-18c
Roosters, any age	12c
Gobblers	18c
Turkey Hens, over 10 lbs.	22c

Highest Market price paid for Broilers

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Prompt payments.

Standard Produce Co.

5 Charles St. Winnipeg

This is the time to cull out and ship your LIVE HENS

Market is very firm. We guarantee for all shipments up to July 15:

Hens, over 6 lbs.	23c
5 to 6 lbs.	20-21c
4 to 5 lbs.	18-19c

F.o.b. Winnipeg. We supply crates.

CONSOLIDATED PACKERS

The Grain Growers' Guide

Live Poultry and Potatoes Wanted

Good Potatoes 75c per bus.
Hens, over 6 lbs. 23c
Hens, 5 to 6 lbs. 20-21c
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. 17-18c
Broilers and all other poultry highest market prices paid. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Cattle and request. PREMIER PRODUCE CO. 124 Robinson St. Winnipeg

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Hens, 6 lbs. and over 20-21c
Hens, 4-6 lbs. 17-18c
Broilers Highest Market Price
Roosters 12c
All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until July 15. ROYAL PRODUCE CO. 97 Alkins St., Winnipeg

A Limit to Nationalism

In the midst of the evidences of the general desire in Canada to take full advantage of the independent political status accorded to her along with the other Dominions at the last Imperial Conference, it is instructive to find the province of Quebec asserting with equal insistence her resolution to maintain so much of the authority of this country as she thinks needful for the protection of her own special interests. The Quebec Legislature has just been debating the suggestion, widely mooted in the Dominion, that the time is now ripe to end the right of appeal to the Privy Council. Mr. Taschereau, the Premier of the province, in warmly combating the proposal, takes into the scope of his speech the wider issue of Canadian nationhood. "We are not," he says, "a nation in the sense that England is a nation, or France. We are a confederation made up of different provinces where there are questions of race, religion, and jurisdiction as between the provinces and between the provinces and the federal government." The British elector, who would be quite ready, if invited, to repeal the British North American Act and to allow Canada henceforth to shape her own constitution, may well be pulled up by this unexpected tribute from a province that has been more critical than any of British "Imperialism." But Quebec's determination to "remain British" and to "retain the right to go to the foot of the Throne," in Mr. Taschereau's ultra-loyalist phrases, is, of course, a matter not of sentiment but of policy. Quebec will yield the privileged position guaranteed to her by the British North American Act, and which depends ultimately on her right of appeal to this country, only if she can be certain that she will lose nothing by entrusting her destiny to purely Canadian control. Mr. Bourassa, one of the ablest of French Canadian Parliamentarians and one of the most ardent of Canadian Nationalists, accused the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council the other day of dealing carelessly, and, indeed, cynically, with its work. But even his criticism has not availed to destroy the belief of Quebec in the value of retaining the services of a detached legal umpire whose business it is to keep the balance between province and province, and whose function it would be extremely hard otherwise to supply. Such compliments are as pleasant as unexpected, but, after all, Canadians will have to thrash the matter out among themselves.—Manchester Guardian.

Price Control Abandoned

F. H. Leonard, a wholesale produce dealer of Auckland, New Zealand, was recently a visitor to the Canadian West. He brought the interesting news that the butter and cheese control board of New Zealand has ceased to control marketing so far as butter is concerned, as at May 1, and will cease to market cheese from July 1. The board will still attend to shipping and insurance. The decision was arrived at at a meeting held in New Zealand, on June 15, and he had just been advised of the action by cable. Two of the members of the board had visited the London offices, and on their return presented a report on which the decision was based.

Hollyhocks make a good background for perennial border. Get a packet of mixed seed and plant now. They will bloom the following summer.

Gleaned from Hither and Yon

Progress on H.B.R.

More than eleven hundred workmen, with ten work trains and a full complement of equipment are being used this year in the rehabilitation and construction work on the Hudson Bay Railway, as was announced by officers of the construction department of the Canadian National Railways which has the work in hand. The end of steel is now at the Limestone River, Mile 350. In addition to reconditioning the track which was in existence prior to the present work being started in the spring of 1926, 18 miles of new track has also been laid. By the end of the present year it is expected work will be finished on the Limestone River bridge, and the line extended to a point some miles beyond this crossing.

During the season of 1926, as many as 900 men with eight work trains were employed. During the season of 1927 and to date the number of men employed has exceeded 1,100, and as many as 10 work trains with a proper complement of working equipment have been used.

Last winter the work of building the substructure over the Limestone River at Mile 350, was proceeded with and by April 24 of this year, the substructure and trestle approaches were completed. A steam shovel will cut into the pit in the near future to ballast the 18 miles of line between Mile 332 (the former end of steel) and mile 350 to permit delivery of steel to the bridge site for the erection of the superstructure of the bridge over the Limestone.

Progress on bridge work to date includes the approaches of the Saskatchewan River bridge opening for filling and 4,840 cubic yards of material used in the fill.

Election in P.E.I.

Between the time this issue goes to press and the time it reaches the reader two provincial elections will be held. On June 25 the Stewart government of Prince Edward Island will appeal to the electors and on June 28 the election will be held in Manitoba. In Prince Edward Island the Conservative government is asking for a renewal of power on the liquor issue. It stands for a policy which would abandon prohibition and introduce a system of government control of liquor sales. Should this policy carry, Nova Scotia will be the only remaining prohibition province left in the Dominion.

The election campaign has been one of the fiercest fought in the Island for many years, which is saying a lot. Politics have been very uncertain in the garden of the Gulf lately and if the Stewart government is returned it will be the first time in 12 years that any government has been given a renewal of power at a general election. Sixty candidates are contesting the 30 seats, and both parties are confident of victory—or at least claim to be confident. Both are making a strong appeal to the woman voter which may have much to do with the decision as to whether the province will remain prohibitionist or go over to the government control ranks.

A Great Gold Mine

Eighteen years ago, says a writer in McLean's, a novice among prospectors, Benny Hollinger, stumbled on the outcroppings of one of the world's greatest known reserves of gold ore. For many years the development of the mine was carried on under great handicaps and it was not until six years ago that it got into its stride. Nevertheless, it had, at the beginning of the year, added \$115,170,531 of gold to the world's supply. Dividends aggregating \$36,000,000 have been paid and mining engineers believe that a billion dollars worth of gold lies buried in the body of ore controlled by the owners of the great Hollinger mine.

During 1926 production exceeded the rate of a million a month. The surface plant is valued at \$10,000,000. Nearly 3,000 men are employed and every 24 hours 6,000 tons of ore, capable of filling 120 freight cars, are hoisted.

Shafts over half a mile down from the surface have been blasted out but the gold goes still deeper. The network of shafts and tunnels, if straightened out, would reach for over 100 miles. In the opinion of many mining engineers the Hollinger will prove to be the greatest gold mine in the world.

Great Packing Merger

A great merger of packing interests in Canada has been consummated. Under the name, Canada Packers Limited, a new company will be formed, the merging concerns being Harris Abattoir Company, Canadian Packing Company, Gunns, Limited and, subject to shareholder approval, the Wm. Davies Company. Capitalization of the new company will comprise \$6,750,000 preferred stock and 200,000 shares of common of no par value.

The president and general manager of the consolidation will be J. S. McLean of the Harris Abattoir Company. Each constituent plant will continue to operate and no changes in management will occur. Goodwill and patents will thus be safeguarded.

The reasons given for the merger is that during the war great plant expansion took place and the effect of the post-war deflation was to reduce liquid reserves and put the industry in an unsound financial position. Under the consolidation, it is estimated, satisfactory profits can be made at a profit of one-quarter cent per pound.

Bootleggers

The language is constantly being enriched, not only by new words but also by new meanings attached to old ones. How the world got along without the term bolshevik, which is now

conveniently attached to everyone who does not agree with you, is a mystery! And how did the world get along without the word bootlegger, which, like a monkey wrench, fits any nut! The term originated, it is said, among the moonshiners of Kentucky in the days when long-legged boots provided a handy and secret conveyance for the elusive flask. The disappearance of the old-fashioned boot, with its excess of cowhide, and the appearance of the motor truck, heralded the transfer of the name to the modern illicit trafficker in ardent spirits. But the evolution in the meaning of the word did not stop there. If a man breaks his contract and peddles his wheat or his eggs to the independents, a bootlegger he becomes. Now the territory taken in by the term has again been extended. A jealous swain, becoming appraised of the fact that his sweetheart's lips were bestowing their favors on those of a rival, promptly accused her of bootlegging kisses!

Can You Solve This Puzzle?

The Great Dominion Contest

\$2215.00 in PRIZES

It Costs You Nothing to Try. Send in Your Answer Today



FREE
Silk Stockings.
See below !!

HOW TO SOLVE THE PUZZLE

The jumbled letters in the above map of the Dominion when placed in proper order spell words. Each division on the map contains one word only. There are seven words altogether and reading them from left to right they form a message that tells you something about Dominion Hosiery and the Dominion of Canada.

Take a pencil and see if you can solve this mysterious puzzle—there are big prizes for the winners. The second word, when the letters are placed correctly, spells HOSIERY. What are the other words, and what is the message?

Did you read the list printed above of prize winners in our last big contest? Perhaps some of them live in your neighborhood—you may know them personally. Each one of the winners answered an advertisement similar to this—possibly they never expected to win a prize, but they made high totals in the contest and they are now glad they entered. You are offered a similar opportunity. This contest is held and the wonderful prizes given away simply to spread to every corner of the Dominion the name and fame of Dominion Hosiery Mills Limited.

We want every home in Canada to know about Dominion values and how everyone can buy direct from us at exceptionally low prices.

We will not be content till every buyer of hosiery is sharing in the savings of this remarkable, direct-selling, Dominion plan. This contest is open to you, now. It costs you nothing to enter. Read how the prizes will be awarded. Read the simple rules and send in your answer today. This advertisement may not appear again.

HOW THE PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED

There are 35 jumbled letters in the puzzle. For each letter placed correctly you will be given 10 points. A perfect answer earns 350 points. 70 ADDITIONAL POINTS will be given when your answer is qualified. 30 POINTS will be given for general neatness and appearance. The contestants securing the total 450 points or the nearest thereto will be awarded these wonderful prizes. Get as many of the letters correct as possible, and earn a high total in the contest. 30 prizes will be given, totaling \$2,215.00 in value.

References:—Any Chartered Bank in the Dominion of Canada.

A Pair of FREE
Silk Stockings
To Everyone Qualifying Promptly

Send Your Reply Today to

DOMINION HOSIERY MILLS

Beardmore Bldg.,
LIMITED Toronto 2 Ont.

HERE ARE THE WINNERS OF OUR LAST BIG CONTEST

Residents of every province share in the big prizes.

1st Prize—Miss M. Kehn, Preston, Ont. New Star Coach
Value \$1030.00
2nd Prize—Miss E. Prygocki, Winnipeg, Man. \$200.00 Cash
3rd Prize—Mrs. A. J. Goldthorpe, Goderich, Ont. \$100.00 Cash
4th Prize—Miss F. Nesbitt, Ottawa, Ont. \$75.00 Cash
5th Prize—Miss F. Lyons, London, Ont. \$50.00 Cash

OTHER PRIZE WINNERS

Mrs. G. H. Galbraith, Vulcan, Alta.; Mrs. A. E. Jackson, S. Vancouver, B.C.; Miss Martha C. Vint, Portage La Prairie, Man.; Mrs. J. P. McKenna, North Bay, Ont.; Miss Hilda Goudreau, Halifax, N.S.; Mrs. A. Beckwith, Kinistino, Sask.; Mrs. M. A. Quinlan, St. John, N.B.; Mr. Harry Enna, Kitchener, Ont.; Mrs. L. J. Anderson, Jr., Stratton, Ont.; Mrs. M. A. Winter, Ottawa, Ont.

\$2215.00 in PRIZES

FIRST PRIZE New 1927 Overland WHIPPET COACH Value \$960.00 With Extras

Solve the Puzzle—Send Your Answer Today

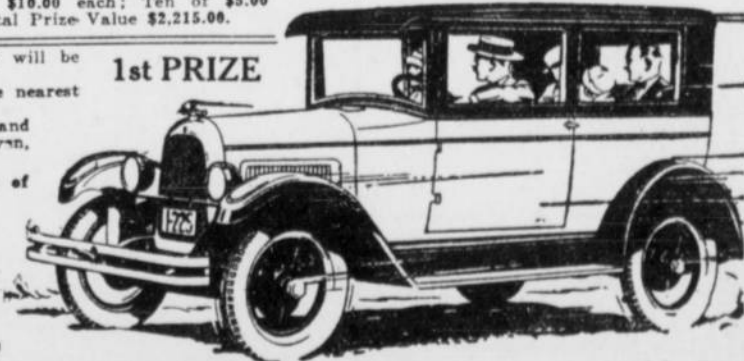
OBSERVE THESE SIMPLE RULES

1. Give the name and date of this newspaper. 2. Send your answer in on one sheet of paper only. Write your name and full address plainly in pen and ink in the upper right hand corner. State whether Mr. Mrs. or Miss. Use one side of paper only. 3. As soon as we have received your answer, you will be advised of the number of points gained, and be given an opportunity of obtaining a minimum order of goods, at special prices, to show their quality and value to you. 4. Only one answer may be submitted by a person. 5. Do not send fancy, drawn, or typewritten entries. 6. Answers will be judged and prizes awarded by a committee of 3 Toronto gentlemen who have no connection with the Dominion Hosiery Mills, Limited. The names of the judges will be made known to all who enter this contest before the closing date—August 31st, 1927. The decision of the judges will be final. 7. Employees and their relatives or persons connected in any way with the Dominion Hosiery Mills, Limited, or the advertising company placing this advertisement are barred from the contest.

LIST OF PRIZES—1st. Prize—New 1927 Overland "Whippet" Coach \$960.

2nd—Piano Value \$450 5th.....\$75.00 Cash
3rd—Radio Value \$300 6th.....\$50.00 Cash
4th—Radio Value \$150 7th.....\$25.00 Cash
Additional Prizes:—Five of \$15.00 each;
Eight of \$10.00 each; Ten of \$5.00 each. Total Prize Value \$2,215.00.

1st PRIZE





High Blood Pressure

(Hypertension)

Obesity and allied diseases treated under proper medical supervision.

Special treatment for Nervousness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Insomnia, Electrical and Natural Mineral Baths unequalled in Canada.

Massage—Masseur and Masseuse, Ultra-Violet Radiation.

REASONABLE RATES

Comfortable and Cheerful Environment Write for fuller information

The Mineral Springs Sanatorium

ELMWOOD, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

FRECKLES

Don't Try to Hide These Ugly Spots; Othine Will Remove Them Quickly and Safely

This preparation is so successful in removing freckles and giving a clear, beautiful complexion that it is sold by all drug and department stores with a guarantee to refund the money if it fails.

Don't try to hide your freckles or waste time on lemon juice or cucumber; get an ounce of Othine and remove them. Even the first few applications should show a wonderful improvement, some of the lighter freckles vanishing entirely.

Be sure to ask for Othine—double strength; it is this that is sold on money-back guarantee.

CANCER



Write today for our fully illustrated booklet on Cancer and Its Treatment. IT IS FREE.

DR. WILLIAMS' SANATORIUM
525 University Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

What are Luxuries?

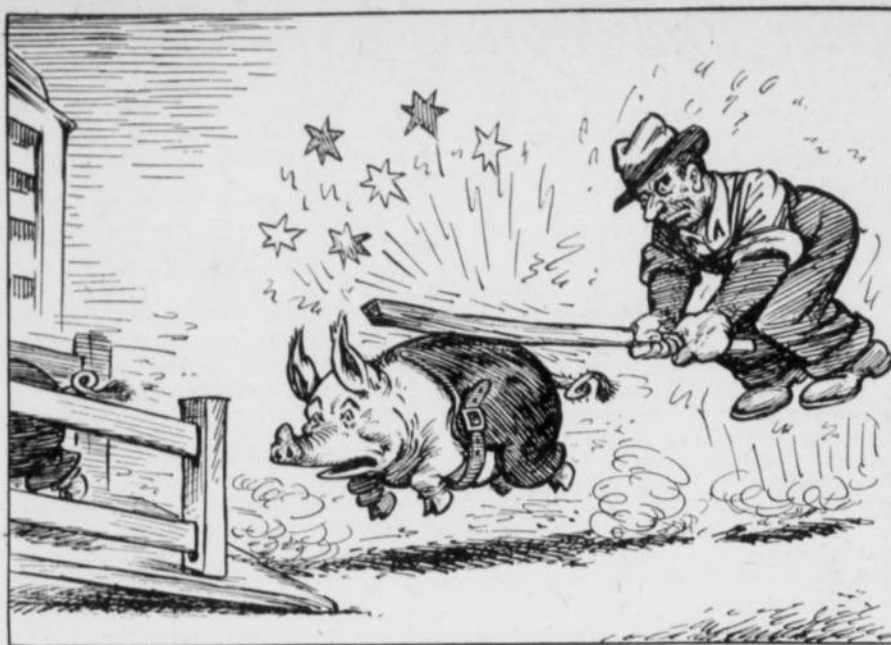
"Produce more and save more" is a useful slogan for the times. But how is one to save more? "Cut out the luxuries," reply the economical ones. But what are "the luxuries"?

There is hardly any "necessary" of the present day which has not at some time been denounced as a luxurious superfluity. When you offer to "bet your shirt" you imply that it is the most necessary article of modern attire, but years ago a shirt was a luxury; there are instances on record of persons being put in the pillory for wearing so expensive a luxury as a shirt.

A contemporary of Shakespeare bitterly complains about the luxury of his times and especially of the exchange of straw pallets for flock beds, and of wooden platters for earthenware and pewter, and of willow for oak in building. "Formerly," he says, "our houses were of willow but our men of oak; but now that our houses are of oak, our men are not only of willow, but some altogether of straw, which is a sore alteration."

We need not suppose that all this cuts much ice. It is often a case of "sour grapes" with poor penmen who take to preaching. Advocates of a simple life in homespun sacks, with a diet at which the Missing Link would have turned up his nose, still find their tirades against luxury slip from public mind like water from the wing of the wild duck.

The growth of civilization involves a growth of wants: the luxuries of one age are the necessities of the next. And though the inherent conservation of the human race creates a tendency to restrict the satisfaction of new wants, the line between luxuries and necessities has to be constantly redrawn to suit the demands of current opinion.



Mr. Knowitall's Pig Protector and Righteous Indignation Outlet

There is historical foundation for the adage that you should always kick a pig when you meet him on the general principle that if he isn't getting into mischief he is just coming out of it. It is not the kicks that a pig receives during the formative period of his career that do the damage, however, but the bruises he gets on his way to market. Certain individuals, who never tried to get a swarm of hogs into a stock car, have decreed that clubs must be discarded when inducing hogs to go up the gang plank and that the shipper confine himself to persuasive eloquence on the broadening effect of travel on the hog's mind. Mr. Knowitall tried this method once, with the result that his hogs missed the train. He then turned his attention to more practical solutions. A heavy cowhide protector, with a thick lining of cotton batting, was devised. The result was electrical. Not only was loading facilitated until the records established before the introduction of bruising regulations were equalled, but an outlet for his indignation was restored to the shipper. The protectors also serve the purpose of identifying the hogs in a co-operative shipment. They are returned to the owner with the check.

SCREENINGS

A clergyman who was nailing up a refractory creeper observed a lad watching him for a long time with obvious interest.

"Well, my young friend," he said smilingly, "are you trying to get a hint or two on gardening?"

"No," said the youth.

"Are you surprised to see me working like this?"

"No. I do be waiting to see what a parson do say when he hammers his thumb!"

Once a city man out of work had "hired out to a farmer." At four o'clock in the morning, the newly employed hired man was called to breakfast. A few minutes later the old farmer was astonished to see the man walking off down the road.

"Say! Come back here and eat breakfast 'fore you go to work!" he yelled after him.

"I ain't goin' to work," the man called back. "I'm going to find a place where I can stay all night."

Farmer Giles, canvassing for members for a raffle, asked one of his neighbors to enter.

"George," he said, "be you a-goin' in for my raffle?"

"How much?" asked George.

"Two dollars," was the reply.

"Put me down," answered George.

"I'll pay ye tomorrow."

Next day the two met again.

"Well," said George, "who won the prize?"

"I won the first prize," said the farmer. "Wasn't I lucky?"

"Who won the second?"

"My wife won the second; wasn't she lucky?"

"And who won the third?" queried George patiently.

"My darter; wasn't she lucky? By the way, you haven't paid your two dollars yet."

"No," said George. "Wasn't I lucky?"

He was being medically examined preparatory to taking out an insurance policy.

"Ever had a serious illness?" asked the deputy.

"No," was the reply.

"Ever had an accident?"

"No."

"Never, had a single accident in your life?"

"Never, except last spring when a bull tossed me over a fence."

"Don't you call that an accident?"

"No, sir! He did it on purpose."

Mr. Macdonald (arranging with clergyman for his second marriage): "And I should like the ceremony in my yard this time, sir."

Clergyman: "Good gracious, why?"

Mr. Macdonald: "Then the fowls can pick up the rice—we wasted a deal last time!"

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KEEP A BOTTLE HANDY



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A man who went to register just before election was asked his trade. "Mason and builder," he replied. The next man in line was an old Irishman. When the question was put to him he answered: "Knights of Columbus an' bricklayer."

WHAT WE NEED

A little more kindness
and a little less creed,
A little more giving
and a little less greed,
A little more smile
and a little less frown,
A little less kicking
a man when he's down,
A little more "we"
and a little less "I,"
A little more laugh
and a little less cry,
A little more flowers
on the pathway of life,
And fewer on the grave
at the end of the strife.

Mr. Spendix: "Any instalments due today?"

Mrs. Spendix: "No, dear, I think not."

Mr. Spendix: "Any payments due on the house, the radio, the furniture, the rugs, or the books?"

Mrs. Spendix: "No."

Mr. Spendix: "Then I have ten dollars we don't need. What do you say we buy a new car?"

One Sunday morning a deacon observed a boy industriously fishing. After the lad had landed several, he approached and said: "My son, it is very cruel to impale that poor, helpless beetle upon that sharp hook."

Said the boy: "Oh, say, mister, this is only an imitation! It ain't a real bug."

"Bless me," replied the deacon.

"Why, I thought it was a real bug."

The boy, lifting a fine string of fish, said: "So did these suckers."